

THE HISTORY
OF THE
BOWLES FAMILY



FARQUHAR

No. -----



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MRS. EFFIE BOWLES KELLEY
of Richmond, Virginia.

The History of the Bowles Family

Containing an Accurate Historical Lineage of the
Bowles Family from the Norman Conquest
to the Twentieth Century,
With
Historical and Genealogical Notes and Some Pedigrees
of Bowles Families in Various Sections
of the United States and Britain.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY THOMAS M. FARQUHAR

PHILADELPHIA
S. W. Corner, 10th and Ellsworth Streets.

1907

*CS71
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1907

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May 29. 1908
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THE BOSTONIAN

Preface.

In tracing the Bowles Family the compiler has been content to follow carefully through the pages of history from the field of Hastings and the fens of Lincoln as they advance generation upon generation, in the peaceful homestead or far out on the faint frontier in the company of Wolfe or Washington, Crockett or Grant. The English Bowles pedigree is authentic and unbroken and is here printed for the first time. The destruction of records in the Peninsular counties of Virginia by the ravages of war made it impossible to construct an unbroken lineage of the Virginia branch.

In all the generations from the Norman Conquest to the Twentieth Century the Bowles name has been represented in those crises which appeal to the honor and the patriotism of the best types of the English-speaking races. The lineage has been carefully traced, for though tradition has not been ignored, the authority is given for important facts, and these facts are sufficient to tinge the story with all the charm of romance.

The reader will see the emergence of the Bowles name into history and how the bearers served the British empire in the centuries of the Middle Ages, and how in America their deeds of patriotism and the simple earnestness of their lives justify the most fervent pride in one of the "fine old American names."

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The Bowles Family.



THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

The Bowles name is doubtless of both Saxon and Norman origin, probably making its first appearance in England with those fierce sea-roving Vikings who came to conquer Kent under Hengist and Horsa in 449 A. D., although the name does not plainly appear until 400 years afterwards, during the time of Offa the Terrible, in 820 A. D., one of whose chieftains was called Bolla, which is Saxon for Bowl and a name for the head or brain-pan. As there is no immigration of great volume recorded during the intervening 400 years it is a fair presumption that this Bolla was of that Viking stock whose identity was submerged by that wave of Saxon supremacy which has been perpetuated in the Saxon language.

The name was widely extended during these centuries as a name for towns and valleys, and applied to topographical peculiarities of a bowl-shaped character, and the monk Ingulf, who lived in the reign of Edward the Confessor, 1041, relates that in his youth as he came from school he was often stopped by

Edith, the queen of Edward, who made him recite his lessons, and if he knew them she would send him to Bolla, who seems to have been either the master of the household or chief of the pantry, and of the two positions the latter was probably the more important among a people who considered the pleasures of the table the chief recreation of existence. 1

The Anglo-Saxons, but slightly removed from barbarism, were almost entirely engaged in war and the chase, and gave little thought to the cultivation of domestic refinement. The master, his family, with servants and slaves, ate in a long hall, usually at one immense table, the master's end being raised slightly above the rest. The meats were served first, and afterward the mead, a fermentation of honey and water, which was served from an immense bowl moved down the center of the table and from which all dipped with their horns or cups. This bowl was under the care of a trusted steward, whose duty it was to safeguard it, preventing overturning or waste by the careless or the intoxicated. This steward was called the Boli-man, and this title is not without significance in connection with the Saxon origin of the name Bolle which afterward became Bowles.

Among the knights who charged with the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings, 1066, was one who is simply in the Roll of Battle Abbey as "Bole." As the name Bole, sometimes spelt Boel, is found among landowners in Normandy previous to the invasion of England the appearance of the name on the Roll of Battle Abbey makes the Norman origin as certain as is the Saxon derivation of the name. (2)

As the name does not appear among those Normans who were provided with lands and enumerated in Doomsday Book, either this Norman Bole died of his wounds or had offended William and was omitted in the apportionment of the lands of the Saxons, or very probably appears under a Christian name not identifiable with the name as recorded on the Roll of Battle Abbey. The idea that he was among those knights who went with Robert de Brus to the North is slightly supported by the mention of Sir William de Bole-Den as holding the castle at Abbey bridge over the Tees river in York for England. He was ordered by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, to come to his aid at the Cuton Moor, where took place the Battle of the Standard. As the Scots had seized both the bridge and the ford, Sir William refused to leave the castle, which was stormed and destroyed by the overwhelming army of Scots.—(3)

As the Norman knights about this time adopted the custom of affixing the names of their estates to their own Christian names, it is difficult to affirm that Sir William de Bole-Den was the descendant of that Norman knight Bole who was the companion of William the Conqueror at Hastings 72 years before.

An instance of this custom of taking the name of the estate is recorded in the Bole-den Book, in which William de Hertburn, taking his name from the village of Hertburn, changed his name to Wassyngton on exchanging Hertburn for the village and manor of Wassyngton, and thus made himself easily identified as the progenitor of our own Washington.—(4)

As Bole occurs in Anglo-Saxon history and is a

word of the Anglo-Saxon language, the origin of the family blood as well as the name would be unhesitatingly classed as Saxon except for the Bole of Battle Abbey and this custom of including the territorial name in the patronymic, for the Saxons adopted the Norman fashion in this matter, and the Normans in choosing their hereditary surnames invariably took the Saxon name of the Saxon ground which they held. This universal adoption of this Norman custom would obscure somewhat the origin of the Bowles blood while illuminating the etymology of the name except for the fact that the early progenitors bore the Norman name of William, which the strong prejudices of both races would not permit at that time to a Saxon. This fact, together with his knighthood, makes it certain that Sir William de Bole-Den was as much a Norman as the knight Bole who charged on the field of Senlac.

The name Bole is many times in Doomsday Book (1086) as a name of estates, parishes and villages. A few are "Bole-ton in Yorkshire; Boles-forde Wapentac, in Terra of Robert Malet, Yorkshire; the villanage Bole-tone in Culveston Hundred, Sciropscire, and held by Helgot from Roger Norton; Bole-beric in Cestrescire; Bole-bi in Yorkshire; Bole-bi in Lincolnscire; Bole-haugh in Devon; Bole-hestre in Bedfordscire; Bole-ton in Durham; Bole-ton in Bole-ton Hundred, Lincolnscire." As "ton" or "den" is Saxon for town it is evident that some of the places were of considerable size and those Norman adventurers who used Bole as a family name must therefore have been of more than ordinary ability to have seized a patrimony of such an extent.

Among the knights mentioned in an account rendered in 1130, the 31st year of Henry I, in the matter of the debt which Hugh, Bishop of Durham, owed the king, Ralf de Boles-den gave 26 shillings, 8 pence toward its payment.

In 1183 a survey was made by Bishop Hugh de Pudsey, of Durham, of all the lands of the see held in demesne or by tenants in villanage. This record was entered in a book called the Bole-den Book, from the fact of the parish of Bole-den occurring first in the alphabetical arrangement. The town of Bole-den, near Sunderland, County Durham, gave the name to the parish. The Bole-den Book is perhaps the most famous of those records which have been preserved from those centuries of Norman dominion, and it has for generations been of the utmost importance to the historical inquirer. The Bole-den Book fixes indisputably the prominence of the Bowles name in the Palatinate in the latter part of the twelfth century.

The Supervisor's report of the villanage of Bole-den immediately precedes the report of the manor of Wassyngton, and translated from the Norman-Latin is as follows:

"In Bole-den are 22 villans, of whom each one holds 2 oxgangs of 30 acres, and renders 2 s. 6 d. of scatpennys, and half a scatchalder of oats, and 16 d. of averpennys, and 5 cartloads of woodlades, and 2 hens and 10 eggs, and works 3 days in the week through the whole year, except the week of Easter and Pentecost and the 13 days of the Nativity of our Lord, and during his work he makes in Autumn 4 pre-cations to reap with all his house, except the house-

wife; moreover he reaps 3 roods of averipe, and he ploughs and harrows 3 roods of averere, and moreover each plough of the villans ploughs and harrows 2 acres and therefore once they shall have the carrody of the Bishop, and then they are quit of the work of that week; but always when they make the great pre-cations they have a carrody, and in their works they harrow when there shall be need; and they make cart-loads, and when they make them each has one loaf, and they mow one day at Houghton till the evening, and then they have a carrody; and at the fairs of St. Cuthbert every 2 villans make 1 booth, and when they make the lodges and cart woodlades then they shall be quit of other works. Twelve cotmen, of whom each holds 12 acres, work through the whole year 2 days a week, except at the three above-named feasts, and they render 12 hens and 60 eggs. Robert holds 2 oxgangs of 37 acres, and renders half a mark. The Pounder holds 12 acres and has from each 1 plough, 1 thrave of corn, and he renders 24 hens and 500 eggs. The mill renders five mares and a half. The villans ought to make every year in their work, and if there shall be need, one house of the length of 40 feet and of the width of 15 feet, and when they make it each one is quit of 4 d. of averpennies. The whole Bole-den manor renders 17 s. of cornage and one cow in milk. The demesne is at farm with a stock of 4 ploughs and 4 harrows, and renders for two ploughs 16 chalders of wheat and 16 chalders of oats and 8 chalders of barley, and for two other ploughs 10 mares."

This account of the dues of the villanage of Bole-den is followed by the dues of John the baker.

All through the book in rendering the dues of some villanages the supervisor abbreviated in the account: "They render and work in all ways as the villanage of Bole-den."

This extract from this famed historical document and the appearance of the name in other rolls, charters and returns, prove that the bearers of the name had secured positions of prominence in the northern counties, and though the imperfect orthography evinced in the various spelling of the name, there seems little doubt that the Norman who took his name from the town of Bole was sometimes known as "Bole-den."

Six years after the compilation of Bole-den Book the name of William Bowles (spelt Bole) appears in Lincolnshire. What position he occupied in the social order is difficult to state, but that he was a man of prominence and power is certain. He was living in 1189, the year in which Richard Coeur de Lion began to reign. (6)

The fact that his name has endured for so many centuries is conclusive that his station was at least a knightly one, and that he must have been a participant in the spectacular events of Richard's reign. At the coronation of Richard occurred a great massacre of the Jews, and Lincoln, with a large Jewish population, echoed the dying groans of the chosen people. Soon after receiving the Crown Richard organized his army for the Third Crusade. He joined Philip Augustus on the Plains of Venzelai, in Burgundy, where the combined armies of England and France were mustered. The combined armies numbered 100,000 men, and of this number 27,000 came from England, the flower of

the knighthood of that kingdom. Leaving Burgundy the Crusaders proceeded to Sicily, and thence to Cyprus, where Richard was married to Berengaria of Navarre. A year after leaving England the English army was before the walls of Acre, where the graves of 200,000 soldiers attested the fury of the fighting. The army entered Acre soon after Richard's arrival. Then came the quarrels of the English and French, the advance on Jaffa, the fierce battles with Saladin, and at last the walls of the still fair Jerusalem rose before them; but with ranks thinned by battle and disease the English king was forced to turn away with the glittering prize almost within his grasp, for news of the treasonable attempt of his brother John and of Philip of France to despoil him of his dominions hastened that journey which ended in an Austrian dungeon. As the demands of the feudal system and the necessities of Richard drained England of its choicest soldiery there is every probability that William Bowles or some member of his family was numbered in the Third Crusade.

In the Great Roll of Exchequer, 13 John, 1211, Roll 4, Mem. 1, is found an account rendered of "two mares of Ingelram and Robert de Bole-don."

In the Great Roll of Exchequer, 14 John, 1213, Roll 5, Mem. 3, is found the item: "And in the expense of the Irish prisoners and in taking them to Norham and in bringing them back to Norham and in fetters, chains and rings (compedibus et cathensis et firgiis) 61 s, 6 d. by this writ Richard de Belles-den."

Alane Bowles, "Lord of Swyneshead and of the several manors within the same called Bole Hall, Lin-

colnshire, Balliver's *Regis*" (vide *Hundred Rolls*) is the next member of the family in historical order. (7)

Alane was alive in 1272, the year of the death of Henry III. Though there is no trace of him except his name and position the fault is due to the dearth of records concerning the reign of Henry III., for he was certainly a man of distinction and power. In the great events of that time he must have borne a part, for as he died in 1273, his active life was probably entirely passed in the long reign of Henry III. The civil wars of that great reformer, Simon de Montfort, engaged the soldierly exertions of every knight in the realm, and the fact that Alane's name is not among the lists of knights who supported the king at the disastrous battle of Lewes, warrants the presumption that he was an adherent of de Montfort. He was certainly a member of one or other of the parliaments called by the great earl and which included all the barons and knights of the shires.

Swynesheade, which from this time appears as a seat of the Bowles race, was a place of some importance. It was a town in early Saxon times and was the scene of a bloody battle with the Danes when they attempted to overrun Lincolnshire. In 1216 occurred King John's march from the Wash across Lincolnshire in which he lost all his baggage and jewels in Fosdyke Wash, near Swynesheade, as he was on his way to Swynesheade Abbey. This Swynesheade Abbey is one of the most famous of the abbeys in Britain and is of immense historical interest. It is a splendid architectural remain of early Norman times, having been colonized from Furness by eleven Carthusian monks in 1134.—*History of Lincolnshire*.

Through the thirteenth century, as in the succeeding centuries, the Bowles name is easily traced by the eminence of its bearers, and the name seems remarkable by reason of the freedom of all its individuals from that notorious fame which aids the historical enquirer but which adds a sinister page to the chronicles of the past.

The Bowles name through all the centuries in Great Britain seems to have been carried worthily and also to have been numbered among those families which contributed much that was strong and noble to the national greatness. They were of that order, as Macaulay phrases it: "opulent and well-descended gentlemen, to whom nothing was wanting of nobility but the name."

It is pleasing to reflect that in the great rebellion of De Montfort they were adherents of that early effort for the freedom of the people, as they have been since in more enduring revolutions.

In the latter part of the reign of Henry III. it is recorded that John Bowles was Sub-Escheator at Kirkton-Hoyland, Lincolnshire, that the family was granted the "de" by heraldic warrant in 1273, and that William Bowles, son of Thomas Bowles of Bole, held lands in Coningsby by knight service of the Earl of Richmond. (8)

The Bowles coat-of-arms carried to America by the first voyagers of the name was granted about this time, the three standing bowls appearing on a Roll of Edward II., and as the Earls of Richmond were engaged in civil strife in England and in the wars with Wales, Scotland and France the Bowles arms were borne in

the fighting ranks of many fierce and bloody fields.

An evidence of the eminence of the family at this time is found in the fact that Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Bowles of Bole, was in wardship of the Crown on the death of her father. (9) The distinction of royal wardship was accorded only to those minors whose families held rank at least equal to that of a knight. Cecilia died in 1332 A.D. and was succeeded in the estate by her uncle, John of Bole Hall.

Edward III. began to reign in 1327 and came immediately under the influence of his mother Isabella and her favorite, the Earl of Mortimer. The odium of a disgraceful peace with Scotland and hatred of Mortimer overthrew the power of Isabella. Mortimer was seized at Nottingham Castle and hanged on the elm of Tyburn. Isabella, called "the she-wolf of France," was imprisoned for 27 years in Rising Castle, where one of the knights attendant upon her was Sir Edward Bowles. He was present at her funeral in London, where she was buried with great pomp, with the heart of the husband she had murdered placed by her desire upon her breast. [10]

The reign of Edward III. was filled with some of the most glorious and eventful days in English history. Edward Baliol made a desperate clutch for the Scottish throne, but the English defeated his army at Halidon Hill. The English gained a great naval victory over the French at Sluys. An English army entered Guienne and on the afternoon of August 26, 1346, began that shower of cloth-yard shafts which made the day of Crecy imperishable. The Black Plague ravaged the realm and made the land one vast charnel house.

In 1356 occurred the day of Poictiers, where the English archers again displayed their renowned skill, and the king of France was led a prisoner to London. During all these wars the Parliament had been steadily encroaching on the prerogatives of the Crown and laying deep and sure the liberties of the people. The rights of Lords and Commons were distinctly defined and the two houses began to sit in separate chambers. The Commons occupied St. Stephen's Chapel and held the power of granting supplies to the king for the prosecution of his tremendous foreign adventures. John Bowles, son of Godfrey Bowles of Swynesheade, was the member for Lincoln, 1355, in the Parliament of Edward III., and must have often looked on the stately figure of his sovereign on those occasions when the great king was forced to appeal to his parliament for supplies and to present his reasons therfor, accompanied, as he frequently was, by the gallant Black Prince.

In 1382, in the reign of Richard II., Ranulf Bowles of Swynesheade was Escheator and founded a chantry at Algarkirk, and thus became the first recorded member of a long line remarkable for a reverent and sacrificing interest in religion. [12]

In "Historic Churches and Manors" Roger Bowles is mentioned as having restored a wing of Netley Abbey which had been destroyed by fire and as having become its abbott in the early part of the fourteenth century.

In Lady Chapel of Gosberkirk Church, in Lincolnshire, was buried John Bowles, who was Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1477, the sixteenth year of the reign of

Edward IV. That Sheriff John Bowles enjoyed no sinecure in his office is conclusively proved by a glance at the history of Lincolnshire in those times. In March, 1470, Sir Robert Wells, at the head of 30,000 Lincolnshiremen, was defeated at Losecoat Field, and in 1477 an attempt to drain the Fens aroused the wild Fenmen, ever ready for fighting, to dangerous insurrection, and it is certain that Sheriff Bowles' tenure of office was a period of the most strenuous exertion, occupied with battles and executions and the control of a population notorious as the most turbulent in England, which even in the time of Henry VIII. was declared by that king in a state paper to be the "most brute and beestalie in the realm." In other times also the men of Lincolnshire were noted as of more than ordinary turbulence, which fact, by the speculative mind, may be attributed to the mixture of virile races, for it is believed that Lincolnshire was settled by a tribe of the Belgae, who at the time of the invasion by Ceasar were not yet thoroughly fused with the Britons, then followed the Viking and Saxon and Danish adventurers, to be in turn succeeded by the Normans.

The parent Bowles family, which, with the junior branches, had now been so long in Lincolnshire, at Swineshead and Haugh and Gosberton or Gosberkirk, now sent a powerful offshoot to Middlesex, where dwelt in the reign of Henry VIII. John Bowles, at Stratford-at-Bow, Lord of the Manor of Kilvedon Hatch. This John Bowles, who was gentleman usher to Henry VIII., was doubtless attendant on that tyrant more or less intermittently, and certainly could not fail to be a witness of that seething turmoil of intrigue for which that court was so notorious. Dwelling on the edge of

London he certainly, if only by the nature of his duties, witnessed that terrible procession of English queens who passed from the vile arms of the monster Henry to perish on the block. John Bowles died in 1532 and was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Bromley-by-Bow. His first wife was a daughter of Sir Robert Tyrwhit, of Ketterly. His second wife was Julyan, daughter of Sir William Roche, Lord Mayor of London, an office to be later occupied by one of the most illustrious of the Bowles race. [14]

Another Sheriff of Lincolnshire from 1551--1559, and who had also been gentleman-usher to king Henry VIII., was Richard Bowles of Boston and Haugh. He was married three times, each of his wives a daughter of a family distinguished by lineage or power. Jane Skipwith the first wife, was a member of probably the richest family in England, and the family of the second, Alice Dymoke, is renowned in the annals of heraldry, possessing for centuries, and to this day, the hereditary right of furnishing the champion at the succession of the sovereign. The Bowles family have in succeeding generations made alliances with the Dymoke family, a son of Richard Bowles of Boston and Haugh, Charles Bowles of Haugh, thinking so well of that breed as to choose two of his four wives from the Dymoke family. [15]

The widow Bowles, famed on account of her great age, was born about this time, in 1595, and lived for 124 years, dying in 1719. Proof of the age of the widow Bowles was convincing to her contemporaries and survived the critical inspection of her time, and her fame promises to live as long as the language, for few encyclopedias neglect to include her name in their

volumes. During the eighteenth century it was common in speech and literature to signify venerableness by the phrase "as old as the Widow Bowles," and it may occasionally be heard to this day.

In examining family genealogies the whereabouts of cadet families of the Bowles name is often discovered. Thus, in a pedigree of the Kitchell family in the possession of Mr. W. S. Kitchell, of New York, it appears that in 1634 Thomas Kitchell, of New Inn, London, clerk of Doon Castle, married Deborah, daughter of Jo. Bowles, of Wareborne, Kent. (16) In a pedigree of the Sadler family Mary Sadler is recorded as marrying Thomas Bowles, of Wallington, Herts., about 1580, and in a pedigree of the Aylett family it appears that Lucy Ann Aylett, daughter of Carver Aylett, of Notts., married Francis Bowles, of Grimsby. Francis Bowles sailed with a shipload of powder to sell to the Moors, but a storm having separated him from his consorts, he found that he was surrounded by a Spanish fleet, and knowing that certain death awaited, he caused his ship to be blown up, he and his men perishing, and destroying a large number of Spaniards in boats who were about to board the English ship.

THE BOWLES NAME AT SCAMPTON.

In the early days of the nineteenth century there was a revival of interest regarding the Roman remains. Among the numerous books published about them was one entitled: "A Topographical Account of the Parish of Scampton in the County of Lincoln, and of the Roman Antiquities Lately Discovered There; Together with Anecdotes of the Family of Bowles. By the Rev. Cayley Illingworth, Archdeacon of Stow, and Rector of Scampton and Epworth in the County of Lincoln." This book was published in London in 1810, and the following extracts from it form that part of the book which treats of the Bowles family:

"Scampton, the etymology of which is from the Saxon words "scen," splendid, and "ton," town, is situated about five miles north of Lincoln. The village and church are situated about the middle of the lordship. In the year 1796 some workmen digging for stone in a field southeast of the village, and north of Tillbridge lane, were observed to turn up several red tiles, which on inspection Mr. Illingworth conceived to be Roman. This discovery led him to explore the adjacent ground. The result was that the foundations of nearly a whole Roman villa were traced and accurately examined, and the situation of the place, the nature of the walls, the dimensions of some apartments, the number and beauty of the tessellated pavements and the regular plan of the whole, leave little doubt of its having been a villa of great distinction and elegance.

Mrs. Sarah Bolles Watson, of East Windsor Hill, Conn., very kindly furnished these extracts from Illingworth.

"Scampton Hall was situated in the midst of a small park, where yet remains a magnificent stone gateway (plate 1), erected about the reign of James I. and doubtless contemporary with the hall itself. The elegance of this gateway and the ruins of the walls which encircle the courtyard, the garden and the bowling green, bespeak the splendor of the mansion that once enlivened this spot. Passing, however, beneath the arch, scarcely a vestige of it can be discovered, save some old walls now incorporated into those of a farmhouse lately erected on its ruins.

"There was a church here as early as the reign of the Confessor. The present one, a small stone structure, consists of a nave and chancel separated by a raised step in the floor, and an ancient arch; at the west end is a square, embattled tower. To the old church, erected about the reign of Edward III., there belong a rich pulpit cloth of Genoa velvet with a deep fringe of gold and the name of Sir John Bowles, baronet, embroidered thereon, a pulpit cushion, altar cloth, and cushion of the same. The elegance of these ornaments is scarcely surpassed by those of any parish church in England. They were the gift of Sir John Bowles, baronet, in 1700, who had previously given to this church a silver chalice and plate. [Plate 2]

"In the chancel on the north side of the altar is the family vault of the first Sir John Bowles, baronet. On the north wall of the chancel, over the vault, remain affixed two brass plates, with inscriptions to the memory of Sir John Bowles, baronet, and Lady Katherine, his wife. [Plate 3.]

"The old parsonage, situated about 100 yards eastward of the church, built of stone and covered with

thatch, was of considerable antiquity, and ill-suited to the conveniency of modern times. In 1752 it was taken down, and a convenient stone house, with suitable offices, erected a few yards to the east of it. [Plate 4].

“The only name yet discovered of any owner of this estate anterior to the conquest is that of Ulf Feniso. The family of De Gaunt, who from the conquest became lords of Scampton, held it for a considerable time in capite of the crown. They were great benefactors to many religious houses, and endowed several of them with possessions in Scampton. The first of this family, Gilbert de Gaunt, nephew to the Conqueror, and who came with him into England, was at the time of the survey in 1088 possessed of 113 manors in the county of Lincoln. The lordship of Scampton was conferred on him by his uncle for assistance rendered at the battle of Hastings.

“Thomas Lawrence, esquire, in 1590, alienated the manor and lands to Sir John Hart, knight, then lord mayor of London. This gentleman twice represented the city of London in Parliament in the 35th and 39th years of Elizabeth. He was twice married, and had issue two daughters. The eldest, Jane, was married to Sir George Bowles, knight and alderman, afterwards Lord Mayor of London. Shortly before his death Sir John Hart made a settlement of his manor and lands at Scampton, with the advowson thereof, on Sir George and Lady Bowles and their issue.

“Sir George Bowles, who became entitled to Scampton under this settlement, was descended from a very ancient family which had been resident in Lincolnshire as early as Henry III. In the reign of Ed-

ward II. they were tenants, in capite of the crown, of lands in Coningsby, parcel of the manor of Scrivelsby. They had at the same time large possessions at Swineshead, which they held of the Earl of Richmond by knight service.

“Bole Hall, now Ball Hall, in Swineshead, seems to have been their principal residence until the close of the reign of Edward IV., when by an intermarriage with the family of Hough, the elder branch became settled at Hough, or Haugh, near Alford in Lincolnshire, and one of the younger branches, the ancestor of Sir George Bowles, at Gosberkirke, now Gosberton, in the same county. Before the division of these branches the Bowles family had several times represented the county of Lincoln in Parliament, and had filled the offices of Sheriff and Escheator of the same county, and we find them erecting chantries, and bestowing lands to charitable uses at Algerkirke, Wigtoft and other places in Lincolnshire, a clear indication of the wealth of the family in those early times.

“After the separation of these branches their respective descendants appear to have been equally active in their several capacities of the senator, the magistrate, and the soldier. In the field and in the seat of justice, their individual praises have been variously noticed, and whilst the historian has recorded an anecdote of the impartial justice of one branch, the gallantry and valor of the other has not escaped the notice of the muse.

“Sir George Bowles, a descendant of the younger branch, and lord of the manor of Scampton, was also a member of the Grocer’s Company, served the office of Sheriff of London in 1608, and that of Lord Mayor in

1617, the duties of which office he discharged with a rigid impartiality, making no distinction between the sovereign and the citizen. A memorable instance of this is thus recorded: 'King James not only commanded his book of sports to be published, but affected to give example to his subjects by putting the Lord's day to the same use he enjoined by his book, and it was observed that his carriages commonly sat out on a Sunday when he removed from one place to another. Thus they passed through London soon after the declaration was made on a Sabbath day in time of divine service and making a great clatter and noise. The Lord Mayor, Sir George Bowles, commanded them to be stopped. The officers belonging to the carriages returned immediately to the court and complained to the king of this violence. Upon hearing which his majesty in a great rage swore: "he thought there had been no more kings in England but himself." However, having cooled upon it a little, he signed a warrant to the Lord Mayor Bowles to let them pass, which he obeyed with this answer: 'Whilst it was in my power I did my duty; but that being taken away by a higher power, it is my duty to obey.' This answer being told to the king, he was so touched by it that he sent to Lord Mayor Bowles his thanks for it. King James shortly afterward conferred on him the honor of knighthood.'

"A son, Sir John Bowles, succeeded to the estate, was knighted and created a baronet. His son, Sir Robert Bowles, succeeded him.

"Sir Robert Bowles was one of the Grand Jury for trying the regicides at Hick's Hall in 1660. He was a great encourager of the arts, and lived very

much with the literary men of his time. James Shirley in 1652 dedicated to him "The Imposters," a tragic-comedy, acted at the Private House in Black Friars.

"Rawlins executed a medal of Sir Robert with an inscription, and one of his wife. Walpole, in his "Anecdotes of Painting," speaking of Thomas Rawlins, the medallist, says: "There is but one piece more certainly known for his, a cast in lead inscribed to Sir Robert Bowles and his wife."

AT HAUGH AND THORPE HALL.

"The elder branch of the family settled at Hough, near Alford, and Thorpe Hall, near Louth, in Lincoln. Many members of this branch are buried in Haugh and Louth churches. The earliest monumental inscription yet discovered, respecting this branch, is of Richard Bowles, Esq., of Haugh, upon a brass plate in the south aisle of Boston Church.

"Charles Bowles, his eldest son, had four wives, and died in 1590, in the lifetime of his father, and lies buried in Haugh Church, where on the south side of the chancel is a mural monument of marble, surrounded with the Bowles arms and those of his four wives. (Plate 9.)

"His only son and heir, Sir John Bowles, knight, of Thorpe Hall, lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, and was celebrated as well for the gallantry with which he signalized himself as an officer in the army, in the memorable expedition against Cadiz, in 1596, as also for his activity, bravery and good conduct in Ireland. Queen Elizabeth conferred upon him the honor of knighthood after his return from Cadiz.

“An anecdote of this gallant knight, as handed down by tradition, is, that amongst other prisoners taken at Cadiz, it fell to his lot to take charge of a lady of extraordinary beauty and of great family and wealth, whom he treated with that tenderness which has ever distinguished the British character, by endeavoring to soften and alleviate the heavy hours of her captivity. This generous care called forth sentiments of gratitude; sentiments which kindled into love. Her chains became the silken chains of delight, and freedom itself was misery. She threw at the feet of the warrior her riches and her person, and such was her ardent passion, that, when released, she entreated to accompany him to England as his page. But our soldier had a wife at home, and neither the charms of the beautiful Spaniard nor the powerful influence of her gold, could prevail.

“Like a true knight, therefore, he returned where love and honor called, and the beautiful but inconsolable Spaniard retired to a nunnery, there to spend her remaining days in pensiveness and sorrow.

“On Sir John Bowles’ departure from Cadiz, the Spanish lady sent as presents to his wife a profusion of jewels and other valuables, amongst which was her portrait drawn in green, a beautiful tapestry bed wrought in gold by her own hands, and several casks full of plate, money and other treasures. Some articles are still in the possession of the family, though her picture was unfortunately, and by accident, disposed of about half a century since. This portrait being drawn in green, gave occasion to her being called in the neighborhood of Thorpe Hall ‘the Green Lady,’ where there is a traditional superstition among the

vulgar to this day, that Thorpe Hall was haunted by 'the Green Lady,' who used nightly to take her seat in a particular tree near the mansion, and that during the life of his son, Sir Charles Bowles, a knife and fork were always laid for her at the table, should she choose to make her appearance.

"The attachment of the Spanish lady for Sir John was of such strange romantic interest, that it became the subject of an old ballad written about this time, and included in 'Percy's Collection of Ancient English Poetry,' called 'The Spanish Lady's Love for an Englishman.' Shenstone has an elegant poem on the same subject under the title of 'Love and Honor.'

"The portrait of Sir John, done by Zucharo, at the age of 36 years, having on the gold chain given him by the Spanish lady, and a curious thumb ring, set in massive gold, of the arms of his family, bearing 16 quarterings, elegantly engraven and emblazoned, are still in the possession of his descendant, Lieutenant Colonel Birch. From this portrait has been taken the unfinished engraving seen in Plate 6.

"Sir John Bowles died in 1606, in the 46th year of his age, and was interred in the chancel of Haugh church, to whose memory was erected the monument represented in Plate 7, with lines which bespeak his accomplishments as a scholar and a soldier.

"Sir Charles Bowles, the eldest of the three sons mentioned in the monumental inscription, succeeded to the estates of the gallant knight his father, which consisted of the manors of Haugh and Maltby-in-the-Marsh, with the advowson of the church of the latter, and the reversion after the deaths of his mother, Lady Elizabeth and others, of the manor of Thorpe Hall.

Being a minor at the decease of his father, he was in wardship of the crown, and was knighted by King James at Theobalds, shortly after his coming of age in 1616.

“Sir Charles, in common with the rest of his branch of the family, zealously espoused the cause of King Charles I., for whom he was zealously active in Lincolnshire. He resided at Thorpe Hall, near Louth, which place was several times the scene of skirmishing and disturbance during the rebellion.

“Independently of loyalty to his sovereign, Sir Charles was eminently conspicuous for his humanity, thereby gaining the esteem and admiration of the rich, and the blessings of the poor. While the plague raged at Louth, he afforded that assistance to numbers of the inhabitants which humanity alone could dictate and magnanimity effect. He had been abroad, and having twice had the good fortune to escape the dreadful consequences of that malady, he knew how to prevent its baleful effects. It is said that he visited the town of Louth every morning, accompanied by his servant, and taking with him such medicines as were proper for the sick, he in person left them at their houses; so that the pestilential strides of the plague in that part of the country were arrested chiefly by his exertions. [Portrait Plate 8.]

“Colonel John Bowles, the second son of the gallant knight, inherited with his brother Charles an equal portion of his father’s valor and loyalty, and was a follower of the fortunes of his sovereign, King Charles I., in whose service he commanded the regiment raised by his brother. At the head of this regiment he signallized himself at the battle of Edgehill and other

places, and lastly, though unfortunately, at Alton in Hampshire, 1643, where he was surprised by a detachment of the parliamentary army, under the command of Sir William Walter, and being surrounded and overpowered by numbers, he was, with a great body of his own men, killed in the church of that village, into which he had retired in the hope of relief being sent to him.

"It is said that this unfortunate event was of the greatest consequence in deciding the fate of the city of Winchester, and the king himself was so affected by the particular loss of Colonel Bowles, that when the news of it was communicated to him he passionately expressed his sorrow with this exclamation: 'Bring me a mourning scarf; I have lost one of the best commanders in this kingdom!'"

"Upon a pillar adjoining Bishop Morley's monument in Winchester Cathedral is a plate of brass, on which is engraved an epitaph to the memory of Colonel Bowles.

"Whilst tradition has handed down the good actions of the eldest, and the historian has recorded the valiant conduct of the second, the third son of Sir John Bowles, Edward, has left behind him that memorial of a benevolent disposition which to the latest posterity will render the name of Bowles revered in Louth. He lived to the age of 77 years, and at his death, in 1650, bequeathed six hundred pounds to be laid out in land for the benefit of the poor of that parish. The beneficial effects of this donation keep pace with the times, because the money being laid out in profitable land, the rents increase proportionately. Edward Bowles

was buried in Louth Church, in which, on a mural tablet, is an inscription recording his charitable and beneficent gifts."

It will be seen from these extracts from the book of Illingworth that the Lincolnshire branches were almost unanimous in their support of the cavalier cause. But the Bowles family experienced that division incident to the great internal strifes of nations, and some of the noblest and bravest of the Bowles name bore arms in the ranks of the Puritan armies, or in the civil service of the Puritan government.

In Berry's list of the Sheriffs of Kent the name of Charles Bowles occurs as Sheriff in 1658. This was the year of Cromwell's death, and it is reasonably certain that this Charles Bowles had been a Roundhead soldier, for party spirit was too fierce in that age of religious strife for a royalist to hold an office implying the confidence of government.

Francis Bowles was Sheriff of Sussex in 1659. He had been a soldier in Cromwell's army, had been wounded at Dunkirk, and after the Restoration he was killed while crossing Holmby bridge by the bullet of an assassin. [17].

Rev. Edward Bowles, M.A., was the son of Oliver Bowles, of Sutton, in Bedfordshire. He was for a time chaplain to the Earl of Manchester, but upon the reduction of York he was constituted one of the four ministers maintained by the State in that city with honorable stipends. He was elected to the vicarage of Leeds, April, 1661. Edward Bowles was one of the great ministers of that time, a time in which the stern zeal of religion turned men's critical instincts to de-

mand the highest attainments in the pulpit. Edward Bowles preached his course at the Minster of Leeds on the Wednesday lecture, and once a month at Tadcaster, where he was often set upon by the Quakers. Being asked in his last illness what of conformity he disliked he replied: 'The whole of it.' He died at the age of 49, and was buried on the eve of St. Bartholomew's day, 1662. His oratorical powers were of the first class, and his address winning and convincing. In person he was tall and handsome, and his deportment modest and obliging. The following works by him are still preserved in certain British libraries, and are considered good examples of the argumentative religious discussions of that age: "The Duty and Danger of Swearing, a Sermon preached at York on the day of Swearing in the Lord Mayor;" "A Reply to George Fox," and "The Great Mystery Unfolded." The National Dictionary of Biography says "the father of Edward was Oliver Bowles, D. D., minister of Sutton, was one of the oldest members of the Westminster Assembly and had preached before the assembled Houses of Lords and Commons. Edward Bowles was educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge. He was, after the surrender of York on July 15, 1644, appointed one of the four parliamentary ministers for that city. On June 10, 1645, the Commons voted him one hundred pounds. His preaching was extremely popular even with hearers not of his own faith or party. Among the Presbyterians of York and vicinity he was the recognized leader, and it was said that he 'ruled all York.' Matthew Poole, the commentator, thought more of his judgment than of any other man's. In

1660 he was active in restoring the monarchy, accompanying Lord Fairfax to Breda, and urging Charles to take the crown. Although the deanery of York was offered to him he refused to flinch from his Presbyterianism. Bradbury relates that Bowles, on leaving London after the restoration, said to Albemarle: "My lord, I have buried the good old cause; now I am going to bury myself." Great but unsuccessful efforts were made to induce him to conform. He died August 10, 1662. His wife was a granddaughter of Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, and widow of John Robynson of Dighton. Bowles was a man of great sweetness of disposition, of splendid physique, and of strong character. His portrait was in 1869 in the possession of Middleton Tyas, a collateral descendant. Many of the works of Edward Bowles are still preserved."

BISHOP JOHN BOWLES was a native of Lancashire, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was chaplain to the Earl of Salisbury, and attended that nobleman in his last illness in 1612. He became dean of Salisbury in 1620, and preached before the king and parliament on February 3, 1621, and was elected bishop of Rochester on December 14, 1629. He married Lady Bridget Copping, sister of Sir George Copping, by whom he had a son Richard and a daughter Mary. He was the author of several works of a religious character, and died at Mrs. Austen's house on the Bankside, October 8, 1637, and his body was interred in St. Paul's Church, London, in the following month. He was one of the most renowned preachers of his time, and one of

the best and broadest of the religious writers. Nat. Dict. of Biography, vol. vi.

MAJOR-GENERAL PHINEAS BOWLES is first mentioned in the military entry books in January, 1692, when he was appointed captain-lieutenant in the regiment of Colonel W. Selwyn. In 1705 he succeeded Colonel Caulfield in command of a regiment of foot in Ireland, with which he went to Spain and served at the siege of Barcelona. His regiment was one of those broken at the bloody battle of Almanza. Bowles was captured, but returned to England, and on the expiration of his parole returned with his reorganized regiment to Spain, where it was distinguished at the battle of Saragossa in 1710. It was one of the regiments surrounded in the mountains of Castile and made prisoners after a gallant resistance in December of the same year. As a brigadier-general he was commissioned to raise six troops of dragoons. He raised these troops in Berkshire, Hampshire and Buckinghamshire, and they are now known as the 12th Lancers. In 1719 he was transferred to the colonelcy of the 8th Dragoons. He died in 1722.

LIEUT.-GENERAL PHINEAS BOWLES was a son of the major-general. He served long as an officer in the 3d foot-guards, in which he became captain and lieutenant-colonel in 1712. He served in the campaigns under the Duke of Marlborough in 1710-1711, and was engaged in Scotland in 1715 in suppressing the Earl of Mar's rebellion. He became colonel of the 12th dragoons in 1719, succeeding his father, and

commanded the regiment in Ireland until 1740. He became a brigadier-general in 1729, major-general in 1735, and lieutenant-general in May, 1745. He served as governor of Londonderry and colonel of the 6th dragoon guards. He was a member of Parliament for Bowdley in 1734-5. He died in 1749.

T. BOWLES, the engraver, of whom Walpole said: "his work was the fittest to survive the eighteenth century," was born in 1712.

WILLIAM BOWLES, the naturalist, was born near Cork. He gave up the legal profession, for which he was destined, and in 1740 went to Paris, where he studied natural history, chemistry and metallurgy. He subsequently traveled through France, investigating its natural history and mining and mineral and other productions. In 1752, having become acquainted with Don Antonio de Ulloa, admiral of the Spanish fleet, Bowles was induced to enter the Spanish service, being appointed to superintend the state mines and to form a collection of natural history and fit up a chemical laboratory. He reorganized the quicksilver mines of Almaden, and travelled through Spain, investigating the minerals and natural history. He married a German lady, Anne Rustein, who was pensioned by the king of Spain after her husband's death. Bowles' principal published work is "An Introduction to the Natural History and Physical Geography of Spain," published in Spanish at Madrid in 1775. He is also the author of "A Brief Account of the Spanish and German Mines," "A Letter on Merino Sheep,"

and an "Account of the Spanish Locusts." Bowles is described as tall and fine-looking, generous, honorable, active, ingenious and well-informed. His society was much valued in the highest Spanish circles. He died at Madrid on August 25, 1780.

JOHN BOWLES, writer on Spanish literature, was a descendant of Bishop Bowles. He was called Don Bowles on account of his eminence as an authority on Spain. He was born October 26, 1725, and died October 26, 1785. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. Don Bowles was an ingenious scholar of varied research and vast erudition in ancient and obscure literature. In addition to his knowledge of the classics he was well acquainted with French, Spanish and Italian, and had accumulated a large and valuable library, which was sold in 1790. He was a member of Dr. Johnson's Essex Head Club. He published from 1855, until his death, many books containing rare and unique miscellaneous literature, and was a contributor to all the great periodicals of the time.

CAROLINE ANNE BOWLES, who married Robert Southey, was born at Lymington, Hants, on December 6, 1786. As a girl she showed literary and artistic aptitude, and when money difficulties came to her in later years she turned her talents to good account. Her literary talents were considered remarkable on account of the loneliness of her early life and the morbid delicacy of her health. Her first work, "Ellen Fitzarthur," a narrative poem, was published in 1820. Her poems were published in a collected

edition in 1867. Among her prose writings may be mentioned "Chapters on Churchyards," her best work; "Tales of the Moors," and "Selwyn in Search of a Daughter." Her most interesting memorial is her correspondence with Southey, which has been published by Prof. Dowden in the Dublin University Press Series. Besides the works already mentioned she wrote "The Widow's Tale, and Other Poems;" "Solitary Hours;" "Tales of the Factories;" "The Birthday;" "Robin Hood," written in conjunction with Southey, at whose death this metrical production was still incomplete. Soon after her marriage her husband's mental state became hopeless, and from this time until his death in 1843, and indeed till her own, her life was one of much suffering. Caroline Ann Bowles died at Buckland Cottage, Lymington, on July 20, 1854, two years after the queen had granted her an annual pension of 200 pounds.

WILLIAM LISLE BOWLES, poet and critic, was born at King's Sutton, of which his father was vicar, in 1762. At the age of fourteen he entered Winchester school. In 1781 he left as captain of the school, and proceeded to Trinity college, Oxford, to a scholarship to which he had been elected. Two years later he gained the chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and soon after left the university, not taking his degree as master till 1792. In 1789 he published in a small quarto volume, "Fourteen Sonnets," which met with great favor at the time, were hailed with delight by Coleridge and his young contemporaries, and have since been recognized as the first notes of the modern

revolt against the artificial school of poetry, the traditions of which had descended from Pope. He entered the church, was made chaplain to the prince regent in 1818, and in 1828 was elected canon of Salisbury. He died at Salisbury in April, 1850, aged 88. The poetry of Bowles is distinguished by purity of imagination, cultured and graceful diction and great tenderness of feeling. Among his works are "The Spirit of Discovery," "The Missionary of the Andes," "The Grave of the Last Saxon," and "St. John in Patmos." But Bowles, perhaps, is more celebrated as a critic than as a poet. In 1807 he published an edition of Pope's works with notes and an essay on the poetical character of Pope. In this essay he laid down certain canons as to poetic imagery which brought on the famous "Pope and Bowles" controversy in which Byron so long and fiercely assailed him, but which resulted in breaking the long reign of the artificial school of poetry and the establishment of Bowles' principles. These principles were that images drawn from nature are poetically finer than those drawn from art. The victory of this precept formed a basis for a new method in English literature, and the era then inaugurated by Bowles has survived to this day. Among other prose works from his prolific pen was a "Life of Bishop Ken."

J. BOWLES, author, flourished about 1780. Wrote, among other volumes, "On State of Society," published in London in 1804.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM BOWLES, R. N., K.

C. B., accomplished naval officer and author of many books on naval and military subjects. He married in 1820, Francis Temple in Portsmouth. His opinions on warlike subjects were frequently cited, and his works long remained authoritative. He died in 1853.

G. C. BOWLES, a religious writer. He wrote "Church Prayers," "Reflections on the Liturgy," etc.

SIR GEORGE BOWLES, born 1787, died 1876; general, colonel of West India Regiment, governor of Tower of London, was the second son of W. Bowles, of Heale House, Wiltshire. He entered the army as ensign in the Coldstream Guards in 1804, and served with that corps in the north of Germany in 1805-6, at Copenhagen in 1807, in the Waterloo campaign, and in the Peninsula and south of France from 1809-14, being present at the passage of the Douro, the battles of Talavera, Salamanca and Vittoria, the capture of Madrid, the seiges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Burgos and San Sebastian, the passage of the Nive, Nivelle and Adour, the investment of Bayonne, the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo and the occupation of Paris. He was brevet-major and military secretary to the Duke of Richmond in Canada in 1818-20, and deputy-adjutant general in the West Indies from 1820-25. He commanded the troops in the Lower Province during the rebellion in Canada in 1838. He retired on half-pay in 1843, and became comptroller of the vice-regal household in Dublin. He was appointed master of the queen's household in 1845 at the recommendation of

the Duke of Wellington. He resigned in 1851 on account of ill-health, and was appointed governor of the Tower of London. He died, unmarried, at his residence in Berkeley street, London, May 21, 1876, in the ninetieth year of his age.

Among those of prominence in England or holding commissions in the British military or naval service in 1904 were:

SPOTSWOOD BOWLES, Ahern, Conna, county Cork, Ireland. He was born October 7, 1854; succeeded his uncle, Major George Bowles, in 1886; married November 30, 1899, Grace Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir Edward Hudson-Kinahan, baronet. The lineage of Mr. Spottswood Bowles is of much general interest, and is here taken from "Burke's Landed Gentry." This family, the name of which has been variously spelled, is, according to an old tradition, descended from a branch of the same family as that of Colonel Richard Boles, who fell in 1643 while gallantly defending himself at Alton Church, Hants, against the forces of Sir William Waller, and to whom there is a memorial tablet in Winchester Cathedral.

Thomas Boles, born 1608, is mentioned as captain in the depositions of Colonel Richard Townsend, of Colonel John Gifforde, and of Captain Peter Cary, taken in Cork in 1654 by the State Commissioners as one who did good service in securing the city for the English interest in 1649. He is styled captain in a

deposition made by himself in 1654, and also in his will, dated Nov. 16, 1682, proved 1683. He was admitted a freeman of Cork in 1656. His brother Richard Boles, born 1614, had a grant of lands confirmed to him as one of the officers who served before June 5, 1649, in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore and county Cork, married in 1645, Abigail, daughter of Ende of Cork, merchant, and made over his property by deed to his eldest son Thomas, in his lifetime, reserving an annuity for himself and wife. He died in 1693, buried in the old church of Killebraher, where the tomb of the Boles's of Moyge still remains. He was the direct ancestor of the Rev. James Thomas Boles, A. M., J. P. for Devon, sometime of Crowcombe rectory, Somerset, who succeeded to Ryall Court, Devon, and an interest in Moyge, county Cork, on the death of his uncle, Lieut.-General Thomas Bowles, in 1850.

Captain Thomas Boles had by Anne his wife, who was buried at Cloyne Cathedral, two sons.

1. John, of Killaree, after of Inch, had no son, his property, which was very considerable, went by his will, dated March 22, 1700, proved May 8, 1702, between his three daughters, who were (1) Elizabeth, married 1694, Samuel Hodder, of Fountainstown. (2) Anne, married Randal Warner, of Liscremin. (3) Mary of Kilbree, after of Inch, who died unmarried and intestate.

2. Thomas, who carried on the family. Captain Thomas Boles, died June 26, 1685. His 2d son

Thomas Boles, of Ballinacurra, born April 13, 1646, married 1689 Elizabeth, daughter of John Downing of Broomfield, had, with other issue, [1] Thomas,

who had an eldest son, Thomas, who inherited the Kilbree and Carrig estates on the death of Mary Boles his cousin. He left two daughters: (1) Anne, married Henry Bowles, of Glenaboy and Youghal. (2) Mary, married William Beard, of Beardmount.

2. John, of Woodstock, 1726, after of Carringhamshinny, married Margery, daughter of John Colborne, of Ballintubber; will dated June 26, 1739, died 1739, buried in Cloyne, ancestor of the branches who resided at Mogeely, Springfield and Kilmountain, now extinct in the male line. 3. Robert. Thomas Boles made his will Nov. 12, 1698. His youngest son,

3. Robert Boles, of Springfield, near Tallow, married (1) 1716, Elizabeth, daughter of John Croker, of Ballyanker, near Lismore, and left a son, 1 Jonathan, died s. p. m. He married [2] 1731, Katherine, daughter of Richard Benjer, of Springfield, and had by her two sons and a daughter. 2. Spotswood, Colonel of the Bombay Artillery, who was killed by one of his own guns at the taking of a fort on the Malabar coast, married and died s. p. 3. George, of whom hereafter. Anne, married Charles Nixon Green, of Youghal.

[A "History of the Green Family," by Thomas George Hennis Green, M.R.I.A., contains an extended and complete pedigree of the Bowles family where it connects by intermarriage with the Green family. A copy of this history was generously presented by Mr. Green to the compiler of this volume]

Robert Boles died 1746. His youngest son,

George Boles, after Bowles, of Mountprospect, near Tallow, co. Cork [the name being so spelled in his military commission and continued by him and his

descendants] J. P., born 1739, Lieutenant 7th Light Dragoons, married 1764 Dorothea, daughter of Henry Hunt of Friarstown, county Limerick, and by her, who died in 1838 aged 94, left issue,

1. Henry, J. P., of Glenaboy and Youghal, married Ann, daughter of Thos. Boles, of Youghal, and died s. p. 1824, when his estates went between his daughters and their issue.

2. George, of Mountprospect, Major 8th Reg. of Foot, served in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby, married (1) Elizabeth, daughter of John Nason, of Newtown, county Cork, she died without surviving issue; and (2) Catherine Jones, daughter of William Hall, of Bath, and died 1826, leaving issue three sons, 1. George, of Mountprospect, died May 15, 1879, leaving issue. 2. Harry, Lieut., died in India, Sept. 14, 1864, leaving issue. 3. William, Lieut. 66th Regiment, died unmarried, 1879.

3. Spotswood, of whom hereafter.

1. Ann, married Francis Woodley, of Leades, county Cork, and had issue.

2. Catherine, mar. Lieut.-Colonel John Creighton, and had issue,

3. Dorothea, married Lieut.-General Sir Henry Oakes, second baronet of Mitcham, Surrey, and had issue.

4. Margaret, married Rev. Ralph Wartar Wilson, of Kilcummer, county Cork, and had issue.

5. Charlotte, married Lieut. Henry Palmer, 68th Regiment, afterward 37th Regiment.

6. Maria, married (1) Lieut.-Col. Browning; (2) Lieut.-Colonel Bradish.

7. Sophia, married (1) Robert Corban; (2) John Benjamin Bloomfield.

8. Harriet, married Major-General James Alexander, and had issue.

9. Isabella de Vere, married Wm. Woodley, Lieutenant City of Cork Militia, and had issue.

Geo. Bowles, whose will is dated Feb 12, 1792, died 1803, and was buried at Tallow. His 3d son,

Spotswood Bowles, of Ahern, county Cork, J. P., Lieut. 29th Regiment, born 1784, married 1812, Jane, who died Dec. 24, 1885, eldest daughter of Thomas John, of Youghal, and died Feb. 2, 1864, having had issue,

1. George, late of Ahern.

2. Thomas John, born Dec. 5, 1814, Lieutenant 99th Regiment, died March 7, 1885.

3. Henry, born July 23, 1816, died unmarried in 1859.

4. Spotswood, of Springfield, Castlemartyr, born April 3, 1818, married Nov. 29, 1849, Anne Eliza Boles eldest daughter of William Webb, of Castlenugent, J. P. county Longford, succeeded to Springfield and Mogeely, near Castlemartyr, on the death of his relative Rev. William Bowles, 1855, and died November 1, 1893, having by her, who died August 10, had issue, 1. William, of Springfield, county Cork, born December 8, 1850, married January 29, 1898, Elizabeth Wood, eldest daughter of Francis Edward Rowland, J. P., of Kilboy House, Cloyne, county Cork. She died May 9, 1904. 2. Spotswood, now of Ahern. 3. George Henry, born September 6, 1856.

5. William John, died unmarried, 1822.

6. John Wright (Rev.), born October 13, 1823, M.A., incumbent of Nonagh and Archdeacon of Killaloe, married 1st, June 24, 1852, Ann Charlotte, daughter of Wm. Henry Gabbett, of Caherline, county Limerick. She died April 17, 1853, leaving issue, 1. Ann Charlotte, married November 11, 1875, Lieut.-General Sir William Henry Seymour, K. C. B. Rev. J. W. Bowles married 2dly June 17, 1858, Eliza, daughter of John Andrews of Ratheney, J. P. King's county; she died August 21, 1898, and he died August 24, 1888, having had further issue, 1. Ludlow Tonson, born April 28, 1859, Major East Surrey Regiment, married January 18, 1894, Rosa Elizabeth, daughter of the late the Right Hon. W. S. Baxter, member of Parliament for Montrose Burghs. 2. Spotswood Robert, MA, born July 24, 1862. 3. John de Vere, Lieutenant R F A, born March 19, 1877. 2d daughter, Eliza Rebecca, died February 14, 1865. 3d daughter, Ida Jane.

7. William Robert, born October 19, 1827, of Liverpool, late Lieutenant South Cork Militia, married and died March 5, 1890, leaving issue,

8. Vere Hunt, of Rosanna, county Cork, born April 6, 1829, Lieutenant-General in the Army, formerly Colonel commanding the Eighty-third Regimental District; served with the 63d Regiment throughout the Crimean campaign, which corps he commanded as Lieutenant-Colonel from August, '67, till December, '75, when he exchanged into the 37th Foot, and was appointed to the command of the Eighty-third Regimental District of Belfast; has the Crimean medal with four clasps for Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, the 5th Class Order of the Medjidie, and

Turkish War medal; married June 4, '68, Ellen Anne, daughter of Robert Hunt, of Cloughnadromin and Green Hills, J. P., county Limerick.

- 1 Margaret Sarah Lydia, died an infant, 1822.
- 2 Dorothea, married Richard Nason, of New-town, and has issue.

3 Margaret John, married February 27, 1862, James Matthew Green, Captain 70th Regiment, eldest son of Thomas Murdoch Green, of Aghadoe, Killeagh, county Cork, and has issue; she died November 14, 1896.

Mr. Bowles was succeeded by his eldest son, Geo. Bowles, of Ahern, A.M., Maj. So. Cork Militia, born October 8, 1813, died February 26, 1886, and was succeeded by his nephew.

ARMS. Az., a chevron arg. between three cups or, out of each a boar's head erect, arg.

CREST. A boar's head arg., transfixed with a spear ppr.

MOTTO. Patior ut potiar.

SEAT. Ahern, Conna, county Cork, Ireland.

THOMAS GIBSON BOWLES, Member of Parliament, author, publicist, traveller. 25 Lowndes Square, London, S. W.

COLONEL ARTHUR MONTAGU BOWLES, North Staffordshire Regiment, retired.

LIEUT.-GENERAL VERE HUNT BOWLES, retired 1887; acting as colonel Manchester Regiment, 1899.

COL. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BOWLES,
Royal Artillery, Chief Instructor School of Gunnery.

CCL. FREDERICK CILDEERT BOWLES, Royal
Engineers, commanding Second Division Telegraph
Battalion.

COL. HENRY BOWLES, Princess of Wales'
Own Yorkshire Regiment.

LIEUT. JOHN DE V. BOWLES, 48th Regiment
Royal Horse and Field Artillery.

LIEUT. JAS. ARTHUR BOWLES, Royal Horse
and Field Artillery.

MAJOR LUDLOW TONSON BOWLES, East
Surrey Regiment, S.S.O., Delhi, India.

FRANCIS ALAN RICHARD BOWLES, R. N.,
Alexandra.

GEOFFREY TATTON BOWLES, R. N., on
St. George with training squadron.

COL. HENRY BOWLES, Milton Hill, Berks.

HENRY CARINGTON BOWLES, Myddelton
House, Waltham Cross, Herts.

HENRY FERRYMAN BOWLES, J. P., Forty
Hall, Enfield, Middlesex.

ROBERT LEAMAN BOWLES, M. D., 16 Upper
Brooke street, London, W.

COL. THOMAS J. BOWLES, Streatley Wood
House, Reading.

WILLIAM HENRY BOWLES, Lawford Place,
Manningtree, Essex.

ARTHUR CARINGTON BOWLES, of Bowles'
Post Chaise Companies, and "Travellers' Directory
through England and Wales," and "A General Atlas."

EMILY BOWLES, authoress, "Mme. Main-

tenon," etc.

BOWLES BROS., Bankers, the Strand, London.

Crests and Arms.

Not all the branches of the Bowles name possess the heraldic right to bear arms, and, of course, to those branches in America the coat-of-arms have but an antiquarian and sentimental interest. The simplest description of the Bowles arms of the parent family is that given by armorial books: "Arms: Three standing bowls, or (gold), out of each a boar's head, argent (silver), on a blue shield." The bowls signifying the name and the boar's heads courage.

There have been twelve distinct coats-of-arms borne by as many branches of the family in England, and all seem to have retained the distinguishing device of the three bowls. The Suffolk branch was granted during the reign of Henry VIII, in 1518, a coat-of-arms closely resembling that of the Lincolnshire family. Arms corresponding to these were brought to America by the early pioneers and are traceable in Virginia, where they were used during the 18th century or earlier for decorative purposes. The early New England emigrants, influenced by the spirit of Puritanism, probably cared little for either the sentimental or decorative possibilities of the Bowles arms, but in later days for book-plates, seals, mural decorations, stationery, etc., they have in some instances

used both the arms and crest of the Lincolnshire, or parent family.

The crests of various branches of the family as given by "Washburn's Book of Family Crests," is as follows:

Lincoln.---A demi-boar az., armed, hoofed and bristled or, pierced through the chest with an arrow, of the second, headed or.

Lincoln.---A demi-boar, erect, erminis, the sinister shoulder pierced with an arrow, or. Motto.---*Ut tibi sic alteri.* (As to you so to another).

Kent.---On straw, pp., an owl, wings expanded, charged on the breast with.

Wilts.---A griffin's head erased, or. On another out of a ducal coronet.

Wilts.---Out of a ducal coronet, or, a griffin's head, sa., beaked and between two wings of the first.

Hereford and Herts.---On a ducal coronet, or., a boar's head couped, sa., between two wings gu., billettes of the first.

Herts.---On a ducal coronet, or., a boar's head, arg., between two wings, gu.

Herts.---A buck's head, arg., attired or.

The English Roll.

This Roll of the Bowles family was compiled by Mr. George Bowles, of London, one of the best of the English genealogists, and has been accepted unchanged after surviving the scrutiny of experts in Britain, while many of the more important details can be verified by books and manuscripts accessible to the casual investigator in the libraries and repositories of England. The original copy of the Roll indicated the sources which yielded the data from which it was compiled; but as these sources comprise wills, deeds and manuscripts not on this side of the Atlantic it was deemed useless to include them in a volume designed for circulation in the United States.

In the times previous to the nineteenth century, when orthography was remarkable for its variable inaccuracy, the name "Bowles" was written phonetically, or as the fancy of the writer dictated. In one instance, which is typical, the father's tomb is inscribed "Bolles" while that of the child is spelled "Bowles." But latitude in spelling was characteristic of the times, and well illustrated by the remark of Jefferson "That everyone should have education enough to know how to spell his name in more than one way."

But orthography is progressive, and spelling which was considered correct by our ancestors has failed to survive the more accurate intelligence of this age, and so the name spelled by the Saxons "Bolla," by the Normans "Boel" and "Bole," and through the succeeding centuries "Boles," "de Bolle," "Bolles," "Bowle," "Bowl," "Bowles," etc., is now by the majority of the descendants of the original progenitors written "Bowles."

As the meaning of the name "Bowles" is obvious, and as all the authorities agree with Lower, who says in his "Patronymica Brittanica," that the name was derived from "bowl," and the appearance of the three bowls in the coat-of-arms from early times emphasizes the derivation, it is not unreasonable to prefer the spelling which in our day approaches nearest to the meaning, and which has in both Britain and America been borne by men of such eminence as to give it an historical force and to stamp it with the approval of custom. The descendants of de Burgh spell the name "Burke," and the descendants of "de Bolle" exercise a similar privilege. Without expressing preference for any of the various spellings of the name "Burke's Landed Gentry," and "The General Armory" agree that the names "Bowles" and "Bolles" are of identical origin.

The records from which the Bowles Roll was taken have the name in these various forms, and the perpetuation in the United States of these many spellings can be of little value even to the historian. Therefore in printing the Roll complete for the first time it is deemed advisable to avoid the attrition and mutilation

of the ages and to preserve the name as it is now spelt in this the twentieth century.

A manuscript copy of this Roll was secured from the original by the Hon. Spotswood Bowles, Ahern House, Conna, county Cork, Ireland, and by him transmitted to Mr. Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., accompanying it with the following letter:

"Springfield, Conna, co. Cork.
Sept. 1, 1891.

MR. SAMUEL BOWLES,
Springfield, Mass.

. I now send you a most authentic pedigree of the Bowles Family, compiled after years of research by Mr. George Bowles, of London, with a few additions by myself concerning the North Aston family. This Roll is indeed a wonderful production, and far surpasses Illingworth's Bowles Roll in the Book of Scampton, 1808.

As you will see, your branch is proved and set out in the ancient pedigree. . . . Mr. Bowles writes in a letter to me that he thinks the Thomas Bolles mentioned on page 2 of "The Samuel Bowles Genealogical Notes" was a son of Joseph Bolles, of Wells, Maine, in 1653, who returned to England and went out again in the ship Speedwell to New England in 1656.—Vide Hinman's "Genealogy of the Puritans," pp. 207--8. The will of John Bolles, 2d son of Thomas Bolles, of Osberton, Notts, in 1665, speaks of his brother Joseph as then in New England. It appears from the "Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, 1574--1660," that William Bowles was Clerk

of the Council for New England in 1622. This is the earliest record of the name in America so far as I know.

Yours Sincerely,
SPOTSWOOD BOWLES.

P. S. Mr. George Bowles' Pedigree is irrefutable, as you will see by the references given.

S.B.

The first historic progenitor of the Bowles family was the Norman knight

BOLE, 1066. (Roll of Battle Abbey).

WILLIAM BOLE, of Lincolnshire, reign of Richard Coeur de Lion, 1189--1190.

ALANE BOWLES (Bolle), Lord of Swyneshead and of the several Manors within the same called Bole Hall, Lincolnshire, Balliver's Regis. Living 1272, died 1273. (Vide Hundred Rolls).

GILBERT BOWLES, of Lincoln, had two daughters, Agnes and Lucy, of Arwarthlin. Lincolnshire, living in 1272.

JOHN BOWLES, Sub-Escheator at Kirkton Hoyland, county Lincoln.

THOMAS BOWLES DE BOLE (Bolle de Bole), living 1257. Gave "de Bole" 1273.

WILLIAM, son of Thomas, held lands in Coningsby, parcel of the Manor of Scrivelsby, of the Earl of Richmond by knight service. Died 22d year of the reign of Edward II., Jan. 2, 1327 A.D.

CECILIA, daughter of Thomas, one year and four month's old at the death of her father, was in wardship of the crown. Died sixth year of the reign of Edward III., 1332 A. D.

JOHN OF BOLE HALL, born 1272, succeeded in 1332 to the estates of his niece Cecilia.

John of Bole Hall had three sons: William, Godfrey and Reginald.

Reginald, of Bole Hall in Gosberkirk, married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Moulton. His heir,

William, married a daughter of Sir Richard Nye.
His heir,

Reginald, married a daughter of Welby.
His heir,

William, married a daughter of Sir John Tempest.
His heir,

John, married daughter of Sir Vincent Ardingshelles (or Hardingshelles), of Saltby.
His heir,

Richard Bowles (also Bolles), married daughter and co-heiress of Richard Haugh of Haugh.

WILLIAM.

His daughter and heiress,

Mabel, married Sir John Woodford, knight.

GODFREY, of Swynesheade, brother and heir of William Bowles.

JOHN, Member of Parliament for Lincoln, twenty-ninth year of Edward III., 1355, married Joane, daughter and heiress of Walter Goddard of Moulton.

RANULPH, of Swynesheade in 1382, died before 1396, married Katherne, daughter and heiress of John Pulcroft of Brownfield. Founded a Chantry at Algarkirke. Escheator twentieth year of Richard II. Had son John and daughter Thomasine. Thomasine married Sir Ralph Darby, knight.

The heir of Ranulph,

JOHN, married Mary, daughter and heiress of William Angevyne by Eleanor, daughter and heiress of William de Adderly.

The heir of John,

WILLIAM, married Amye, daughter of John Kyme, of Friskney.

His heir,

JOHN, SHERIFF OF LINCOLNSHIRE in the sixteenth year of Edward IV., 1477. Died before 1495. Buried in Lady Chapel of Gosberkirke Church. He must have been heir of his fifth cousin Richard. He married Katherine, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Haugh of Haugh and his wife Anne, who was heiress of Robert Bell. She

died 1496. She must have been heiress to her sister the wife of Richard Bowles.

Pedigree of Richard Haugh:

Richard Haugh married Anne Bell, had two daughters, Katherine, who married John Bowles, and another, who was his heiress, who married Richard Bowles.

JOHN, THE SHERIFF, had seven sons and one daughter Jane or Joane. The sons were Richard of Haugh, Robert, William de Wortham, John of Wigtoft, Thomas of Gosberkirke, Godfrey of Gosberkirke, and Ranulph of Kilvedon Hatch.

Eldest son of John the Sheriff was

RICHARD OF HAUGH, in right of his mother buried at Markley. He married Isabel, sister of Sir Richard Xariton of Cornwall, knight, who died s. p. legis Jan. 6, 1506.

Eldest son,

JOHN, nephew and heir-at-law of Sir Richard Nanfan. Died Jan. 1, 1506 O. S., and then aged 26 years or more. As his brother Richard acquired the Haugh and Gosberton estates one would suppose that John died s. p. But what became of the Nanfan estate?

RICHARD of Haugh and Gosberton, Esquire and J. P., died 1521. Buried at Haugh. Married

Marian, daughter and heiress of John Fitzwilliam of Maplethorpe, living 1532.

Eldest son,

JOHN, of Stratford-at-Bow, Middlesex, Esquire, Lord of the Manor of Kilvedon Hatch, Essex. Gentleman Usher to Henry VIII. Died 1532. Buried at St. Mary's, Bromly-by-Bow. Married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Tyrwhit, knight, of Kettleby; married second, Julyan, daughter of Sir William Roche, Lord Mayor of London. She died Dec., 1534.

RICHARD, of Boston and Haugh. Gentleman Usher to Henry VIII. Sheriff of Lincolnshire from 1551-1569. Died February 6, 1591. Buried in Boston Chancel. Married (1) Jane, daughter of Sir William Skipwith, of Ormsby, knight, by Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Lionel Dymoke, knight; (2) Anne, daughter of Risbye; (3) Margaret, daughter of [probably] Ranor, living April 1590.

Brothers and sisters of Richard Bowles of Boston and Haugh were,

1. Robert.
2. William.
3. Katherine.
4. George, of Saltfleet by All Saints, who married Katherine, daughter of Bryan Newcornes.
5. Lion, whose wife was named Mary and

whose children were
Richard, living 1576;
Lyon, living 1576;
Frances.

Richard Bowles of Boston and Haugh had
by Jane Skipwith, his first wife,
Mary, married Anthony Tournay of
Coventry;
Anne, married Leonard Craycroft;
Gertrude, married Leonard Kirkman
of Kele.
Ursula, married John Kirkman,
and a son,

CHARLES, of Haugh, Esquire, died Feb. 3, 1590.
Buried in Haugh Church. Married (1) Katherine,
daughter of Sir Edward Dymoke of Scrivelsby,
knight; (2) Bridget, daughter of George Fane, Es-
quire, of Badshill, Kent; (3) Mary, daughter of
Thomas Powtrall, Esquire, of West Hallam, Der-
byshire; (4) Anne, daughter of William Dymoke,
Esquire, of Friskney. She married (2) Barthol-
emew Annine, Esquire, of Osfodly, and died Au-
gust 18, 1616. Buried in Lincoln Cathedral.

Charles of Haugh had by his first wife
Katherine a daughter, Anne Bowles.
By his third wife Mary he had Elizabeth,
who married Thomas Gilby, Esquire,
of Stanton-in-the-Hole.
By his second wife Bridget he had

SIR JOHN BOWLES, of Haugh and Thorpe Hall in Louth. Knighted by the Earl of Essex in siege of Cadiz, 1596. Governor of Kinsale. Born 1560; died November 3, 1606. Monument to him in Chancel of Haugh Church. Married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Waters, of Lynn, Norfolk, and widow of Edward Bacon. She died 1646.

Katherine, daughter of Charles Bowles of Haugh, by Bridget his second wife, married Sir Edward Carr, of Sleaford, knight and baronet.

Sir John Bowles of Haugh and Thorpe Hall had five daughters, who were:

Elizabeth, who married George Craycroft, of Sallflecty;
Mary, who married Nat. Hunt;
Martha, who married ----- Doughty;
Katherine, who married Christ. Palmer of Borough;
Bridget, of Uffaly, who died unmarried.

SIR CHARLES BOWLES of Thorpe Hall, eldest son of Sir John. Knighted November 12, 1616. Deputy-Lieutenant for Lincolnshire. Served in the bodyguard of Charles I. Born Nov. 15, 1593; died February 1661. Married (1) Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Humphrey Stafford, Esquire, of Beatherwick, Northamptonshire; (2)

Anne, daughter of ----- Stephens, Esquire, and sister of Colonel John Stephens; (3) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Arthur Chester, baronet, and widow of Gervase Cressy, Esquire, John Wingate, Esquire, and Richard Duncomb, Esquire. She married fifth Francis Layer, Esquire, of Norfolk. Baptized on the second Sunday, 1596; died 1675.

Second son of Sir John Bowles of Haugh and Thorpe Hall was

John Bowles of Louth, who died 1654. Married Laura, daughter of John Bradley of Louth.

Eldest son,

John Bowles;

Second son,

Charles Bowles.

Daughters,

Jane, who married ----- Harriman, of Borough;

Elizabeth;

Bridget, born 1641, died November 22, 1687. Married Benjamin Keane of King's Lynn merchant,

Another daughter who died a child.

Third son of Sir John Bowles of Haugh and Thorpe Hall was

Edward Bowles, of London, a merchant and bachelor.

Sir Charles Bowles of Thorpe Hall had by his first wife Elizabeth six or seven daughters and a son Charles, who was born in 1632 or 1633.

JOHN BOWLES, Esquire, heir of Thorpe Hall, born 1630, died 1674. Married, first, Ursula, daughter of George Bradley of Louth, she died 1663; married second, Elizabeth, daughter of George Vesly of Brampton, Yorkshire, and widow of Francis Bradshaw, Esquire.

To John Bowles of Thorpe Hall by his wife Ursula was born
Charles, Esquire, of the Middle Temple, who died unmarried in 1699,
and

JOHN BOWLES, Esquire, of Thorpe Hall, born 1653, died March 12, 1732, aged 79. Married Margaret, who was born in 1644 and died February 27, 1728, aged 84. Buried at Louth.

John of Thorpe Hall had by his second wife Elizabeth:

Edward, Esquire, of Brampton, who died unmarried in 1696 or 1697;
Elizabeth, who married Rev. Thomas Bosville;
Sarah, who married Henry Eyre, Esquire.

Second son of Richard of Boston and Haugh by his wife Anne Risbye was

Richard, born 1570. Entered Gray's Inn, Oct. 27, 1588. Lived at Stenigot in 1599 and at Louth 1618 and 1646. Died before 1654. His wife died before 1618.

Daughter,
Elizabeth, baptized Dec. 12, 1599.

Third son of Richard of Boston and Haugh, by his wife Ann Risbye, was John, who entered Gray's Inn June 21, 1591. Married before January, 1590, (1) Mary, daughter of William Matham of Ballington; (2) Margaret, daughter of Mussenden of Beasly, Lincoln.

Eldest son of John by Margaret his second wife, was

Richard, who was under age in 1606.

Second son by Margaret was John.

Fourth child, a daughter, of Richard of Boston and Haugh, was Jane, who married Mr. Thomas Audley, of Grantham.

SECOND SON OF JOHN THE SHERIFF was ROBERT BOWLES, of whom nothing is known.

THIRD SON OF JOHN THE SHERIFF was

WILLIAM BOWLES DE WORTHAM, in county Suffolk (arms: ox d me) Haugh in county Lincoln, 1528. Settled at Osberton, Notts, 1541. Married Elizabeth.

Eldest son,

WILLIAM, born 1495; died 1575, aged 80 years; married (1) Margaret, daughter of Henry Pavine; (2) Lucy, daughter of John Watts, Esquire. By his second wife Lucy he had

WILLIAM.

Boneventine.

Mary, who married Thomas Lockwood.

Bonjamin of Osberton, born about 1542; married Anne, daughter of Lyon Goodrich of Kirkby, Lincoln county, by whom he had two sons:

Thomas and William.

William married and had issue.

THOMAS BOWLES married (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Perkins, of Fishgate, Yorkshire; (2) Mary, daughter of William Witham of Ledston, and widow of Jobson. Mary, who was created Baronetess of Scotland in 1625, bore two daughters, Anne, who married Sir William Dalston, and Mary, who married William Leigh.

Thomas Bowles had by his first wife, Elizabeth, three sons: Samuel, John and Joseph.

SAMUEL BOWLES OF WORKSOP, born 1601, died

before 1662, married Martha, daughter of Robert Woodhouse, by whom he had a son Samuel and daughters Mary and Anne.

SAMUEL OF OSBERTON, died 1658, married Elizabeth.

Mary married William Leake.

Anne married John Bellingham.

JOHN BOWLES, second son of Thomas, married (1) Anne, daughter of Sir James Swinneston; (2) Jane, daughter of ----- Chute, and (3) Frances, who died in 1666.

JOSEPH BOWLES, third son of Samuel Bowles, went to New England.

FOURTH SON OF JOHN THE SHERIFF
was

JOHN BOWLES OF WIGTOFT, living 1465, married Catherine, daughter of Motethalk, living 1465. Had two daughters, Catherine, living 1496, and Joane, living 1496.

FIFTH SON OF JOHN THE SHERIFF
was

THOMAS BOWLES OF GOSBERKIRK, living 1489.
Collected the subsidy for King Henry VII.

SIXTH SON OF JOHN THE SHERIFF

was

GODFREY BOWLES OF GOSBERKIRKE in 1496

Will probated February 9, 1532. Married Alice, daughter of Humphrey Smallpage of Norfolk, and widow of Alexander Booth.

Godfrey of Gosberkirk had six sons: John, Rankyn, Thomas, Richard, George and Godfrey.

Eldest son,

JOHN BOWLES OF GOSBERTON, in 1545, died 1550, married Rose, daughter of Anthony Irby of Gosberkirk, by whom he had two sons, Godfrey and Thomas, and two daughters, Margaret and Anne.

GODFREY, who had several children, married Mary, living 1557.

JOHN OF GOSBERTON, living 1587, was probably a son of Godfrey.

THOMAS, probably the same as Thomas Bowles of Kirton in 1545, died 1551, married Margaret, living 1551, by whom he had a son Thomas and a daughter Alice.

THOMAS, son of Thomas Bowles of Kirton, born in Lincolnshire, came into Kent, married and had

two sons, William and John, and two daughters, Alice and Mary.

WILLIAM OF BROMLEY, died 1609, married [1] Joanna, daughter and heiress of Henry Birch of London; [2] Anne, daughter and heiress of a Mr. Flurry, died 1612. His first wife bore him two sons, Robert and William, and a daughter Emma, who married John Cornelius.

ROBERT, son of William Bowles of Bromley, lived in Chislehurst, Kent, and afterwards New Windsor. He was Groom of the Tents to Queen Elizabeth. He married Frances, daughter of George Baker, of London, Surgeon to Queen Elizabeth.

William, his brother, moved to London.

Robert Bowles had eight children, the names of four of the sons were George, William, afterwards knighted, Robert and Francis Bowles of Sunbury in Middlesex; daughters Mary, Anne, Elizabeth and Adriana.

The eldest son of Robert Bowles, Groom of the Tents, was

GEORGE BOWLES, of London, M. D., died April 4, 1672, who married Abigail, born 1621, daughter of William Brooke.

Dr. George Bowles had four daughters, Elizabeth, who married John Sampson.

Mary. Frances. Anne, who married Major Edmond Wilson, of Brighton. Abi-

gail, who died unmarried in 1676, and a son,

George Bowles, of Peckham, Surrey, living 1690.

SIR WILLIAM BOWLES, knight, of Clerkenwell and Windsor, Master of the Foils, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and Justice of the Peace, died January 1, 1681, married Margaret, daughter of Dr. John Doane, Dean of St. Paul's, who died 1679. He had two sons, William and Charles.

His eldest son,

WILLIAM BOWLES, Esquire, of Windsor and Claver, Master of the Tents, etc., married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Modyford, baronet, by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Norton, baronet, of Coventry. She died in 1737. William Bowles of Windsor and Claver had a son,

CHARLES BOWLES, Esq., of North Aston, died 1780, who married Jane, daughter of a Mr. Clarke, and widow of Martin Fellowes. He had two children, a son Oldfield and a daughter Anne. Anne married Robert Graham, Esquire.

His heir,

OLDFIELD BOWLES, of North Aston, Esquire, married (1), in 1760, Gertrude, daughter of Sir Richard Bamfylde, baronet. She died in 1769. He married (2) Mary, daughter of Sir Abraham

Isaac Elton, baronet, of Clivedon Court, Somerset. Oldfield Bowles had by Mary, his second wife,

eight daughters,

Jane, who married Richard Palmer, Esquire, of Holme Park;

Mary, married Sir George Armytage, baronet, of Kirklees;

Anne, married the Right Honorable William Sturges Bourne, of Festwood, Hants;

Emma, married the Reverend Ralph H. Brancking, of Gerforth, in Northumberland;

Elizabeth, married William Markham, Esquire, of Becca Hall, York;

Lucy, married Wm. Holbeck, Esquire, of Farnborough, Warwick;

Laura Gertrude, married Frederick Mosey, Esquire, of West Wickham, Kent;

Frances, married Edward Golding, Esquire, of Maiden-Erlegh, Berks.

Son by second wife, Mary, was

CHARLES OLDFIELD BOWLES, Esquire, of North Aston, J. P. and D. L., Lieut.-Colonel Oxford Militia. Born August 30, 1785; died July, 1842. Married April 9, 1815, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Matthew Lord Rokeby.

Charles Oldfield Bowles had three sons and two daughters.

sons,

Colonel Charles Bowles,
Henry Oldfield Bowles,
Edward, born August 27, 1825.

daughters,

Jane Lydia, who married Leopold, Baron Gronys de Frundenstein;
Laura Gertrude Anna, who married Col. Greenwood.

COLONEL CHARLES BOWLES, born May 5, 1816,
married Martina, daughter of Dr. William Lewis
Grant, and widow of Captain A. Jackson.

HENRY OLDFIELD BOWLES, Colonel Rifle Bri-
gade, born January 7, 1818, married Barbara,
daughter of Pelham Warren, M. D., in 1842.

THE SECOND SON OF THOMAS who came
into Kent

was

JOHN OF BRASTED, living 1609, married Alis
Ward, who bore him five children, William, John,
Margaret and Alis, who all died young,
and

ZACHARY, who married twice, his second wife was
Elizabeth Cox, whom he married in 1578, and

who died in 1600. She bore him three sons and a daughter:

William, born and died in 1578;
William, born July 1, 1582; he was a
grocer in London in 1612;
Thomas, died in 1599 without male issue;
Jane, baptized September 15, 1583.

THIRD SON OF GODFREY OF GOSBER-KIRKE

was

THOMAS, who married Jane, daughter of George Winter, of Northington, Leicester county. He had two sons, Robert, and George, who was afterwards the Lord Mayor of London. He had a daughter who married a Mr. Keene.

SIR GEORGE BOWLES, Lord Mayor of London (1617), born 1538, died September 1, 1621, aged 83. Buried at St. Swithins, where his monument stands in a state of good preservation. He married Joane, eldest daughter of Sir John Harte, knight, and Lord Mayor of London in 1590. She was the widow of Edward Gage, and died in 1636, after bearing two sons,

John, afterwards knighted;
George.

Daughters:

Anne, who married Lieut.-Col. H. Smith;
Judith.

SIR JOHN BOWLES, Baronet, of Scampton, Sheriff of Lincoln in 1627, died March 8, 1648, aged 67. He married Katherine, eldest daughter of Thomas Conyers, of North Brodham, Notts. She died September 20, 1644. She bore three sons:

George, died unmarried in 1632;
Robert, afterwards knighted;
John, baptized May 29, married June 29, 1624.

Daughters:

Carmenissa, baptized November 28, 1614; buried February 9, 1616;
Joanna, baptized July 27, 1620; buried October 21, 1629;
Elizabeth, born March 6, baptized March 26, 1628;
Isabel, married September 11, 164--.

SIR ROBERT BOWLES, Baronet, Member of Parliament for Lincoln in 1661; baptized April 11, 1619; died August, 1663. Married Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Hussey, of Hussington. She died November, 1672, the mother of two sons:

John, afterwards knighted;
Robert, who left no issue.

Daughters:

Isabel, married Sir Peter Wythe, knight;

Elizabeth;
Katharine, married Thos. Walker, Esq.;
Mary, married (1) Sir Thomas Agar; (2)
Sir Miles Coke;
Anne, married George Antrobus;
Olympia, died 1656, aged two years.

SIR JOHN BOWLES, Baronet, of Scampton and Gray's Inn, married (1) Elizabeth, daughter of John Pynsent, Esq.; (2) Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Vincent Corbet, Baronet, of Merton Corbet. Elizabeth, his second wife, bore two sons, John, afterwards knighted, and Henry, buried April 8, 1671, and two daughters, Elizabeth, buried April 9, 1679, and Sarah, heiress of her brother Sir John. Sarah died at Shrewsbury November 7, 1746, unmarried.

SIR JOHN BOWLES, Baronet, M. P. for Lincoln, died unmarried December, 1714.

THE SECOND SON OF SIR WM. BOWLES
OF CLERKENWELL AND WINDSOR
was

CHARLES BOWLES, Esquire, of Clerkenwell and New Windsor, who married Martha Fuller, who bore him four sons, Fuller, Francis, William and Charles.

REV. FULLER BOWLES, Vicar of Rueslip, Middle-

sex, died 1743, married Mary, who bore him a son,

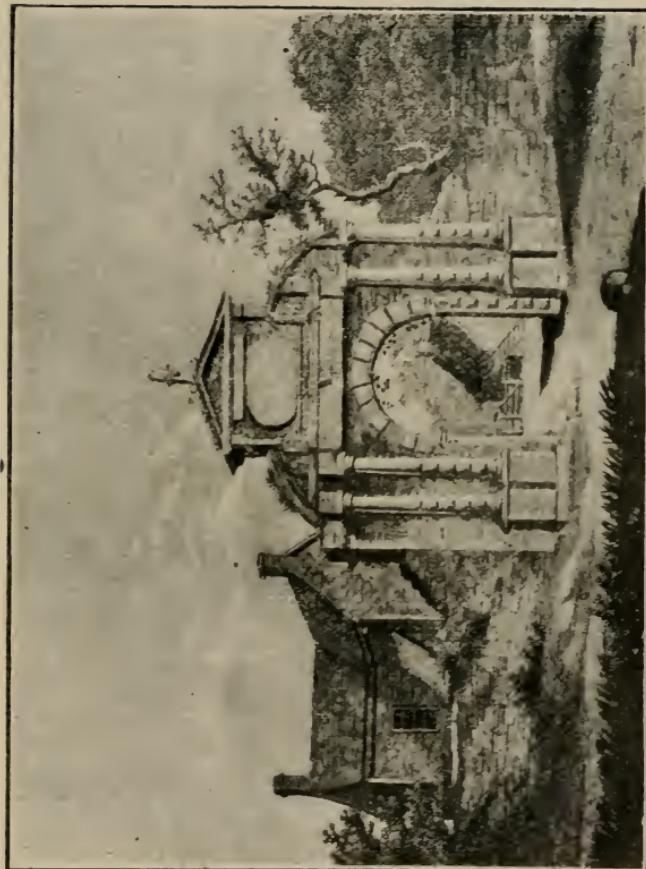
NORTON BOWLES, who married Mary, daughter of Richard Harcourt, Esq.

SEVENTH SON OF JOHN THE SHERIFF
was

RANULF (called Rankin Bolles or Bollys), Rector of Kilvedon Hatch, Essex. Died 1511.

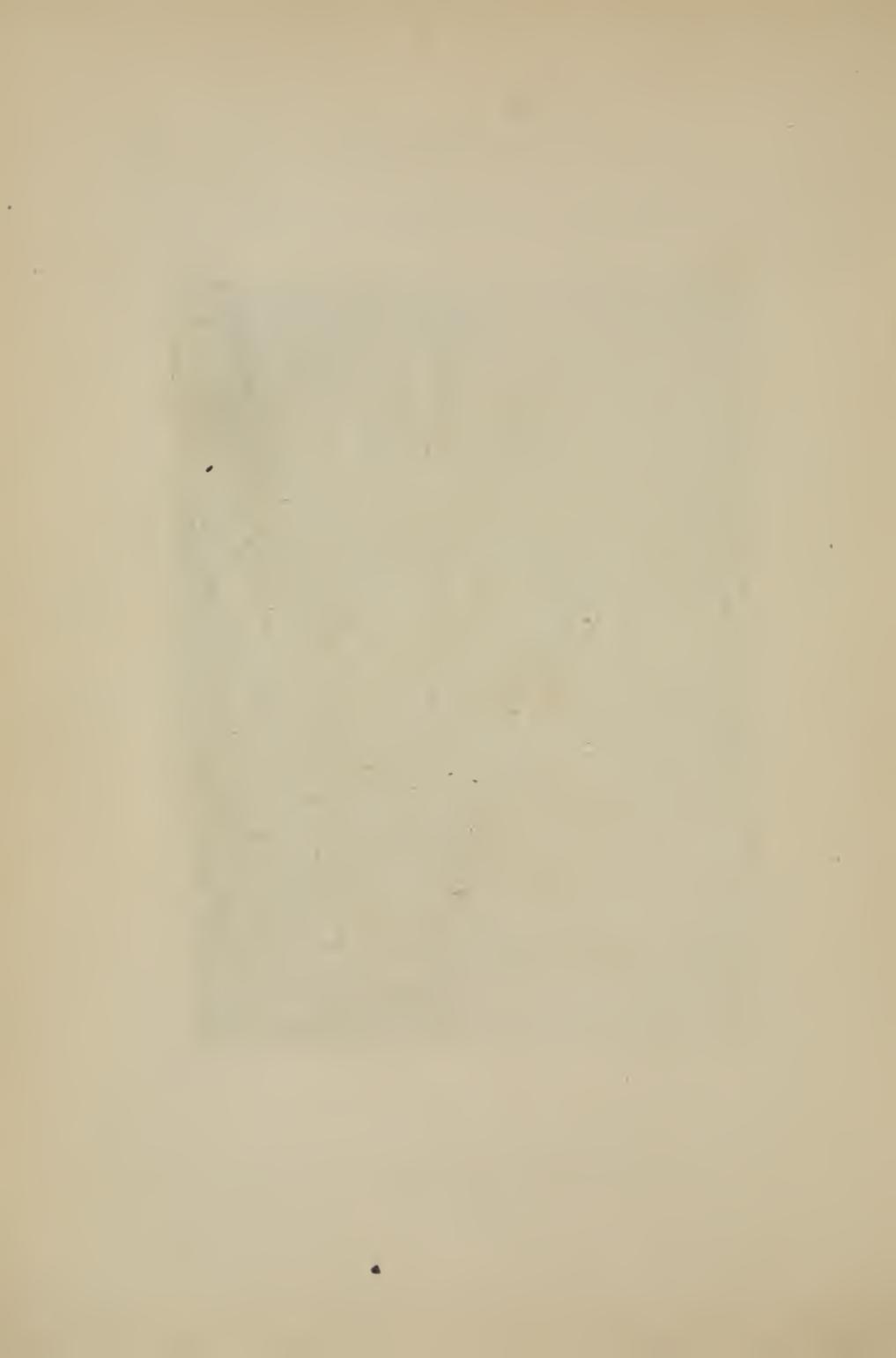
EIGHTH CHILD OF JOHN THE SHERIFF
was a daughter

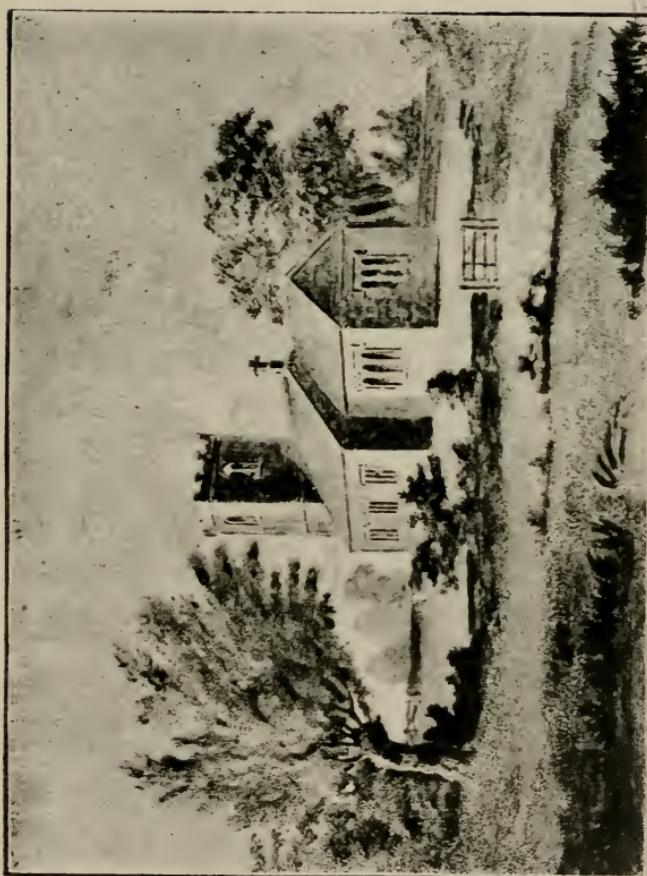
JANE or JOANE BOWLES, who married Robert Colvyle about 1477.



SCAMPTON HALL GATE.

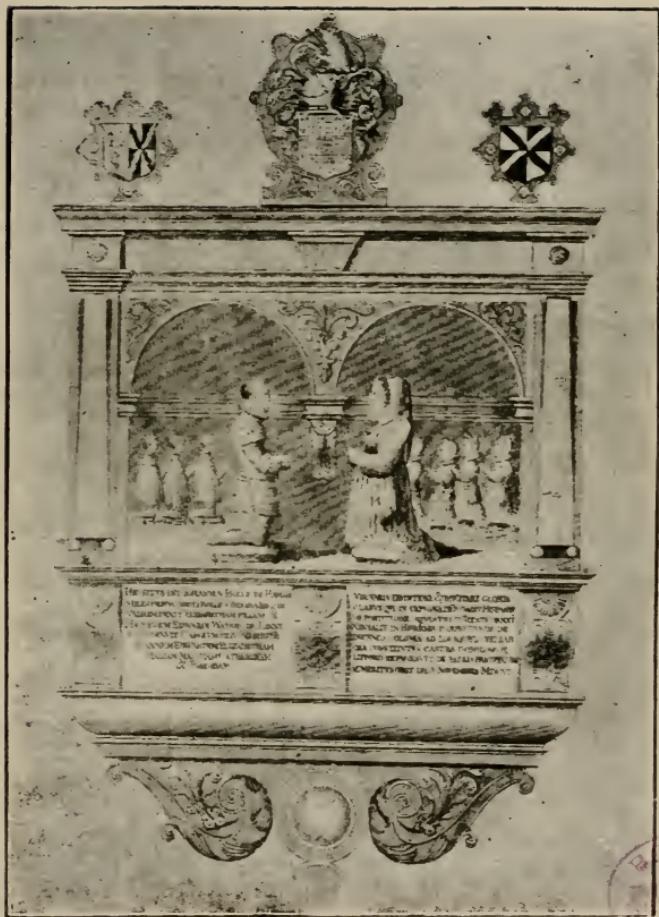
PLATE 1.





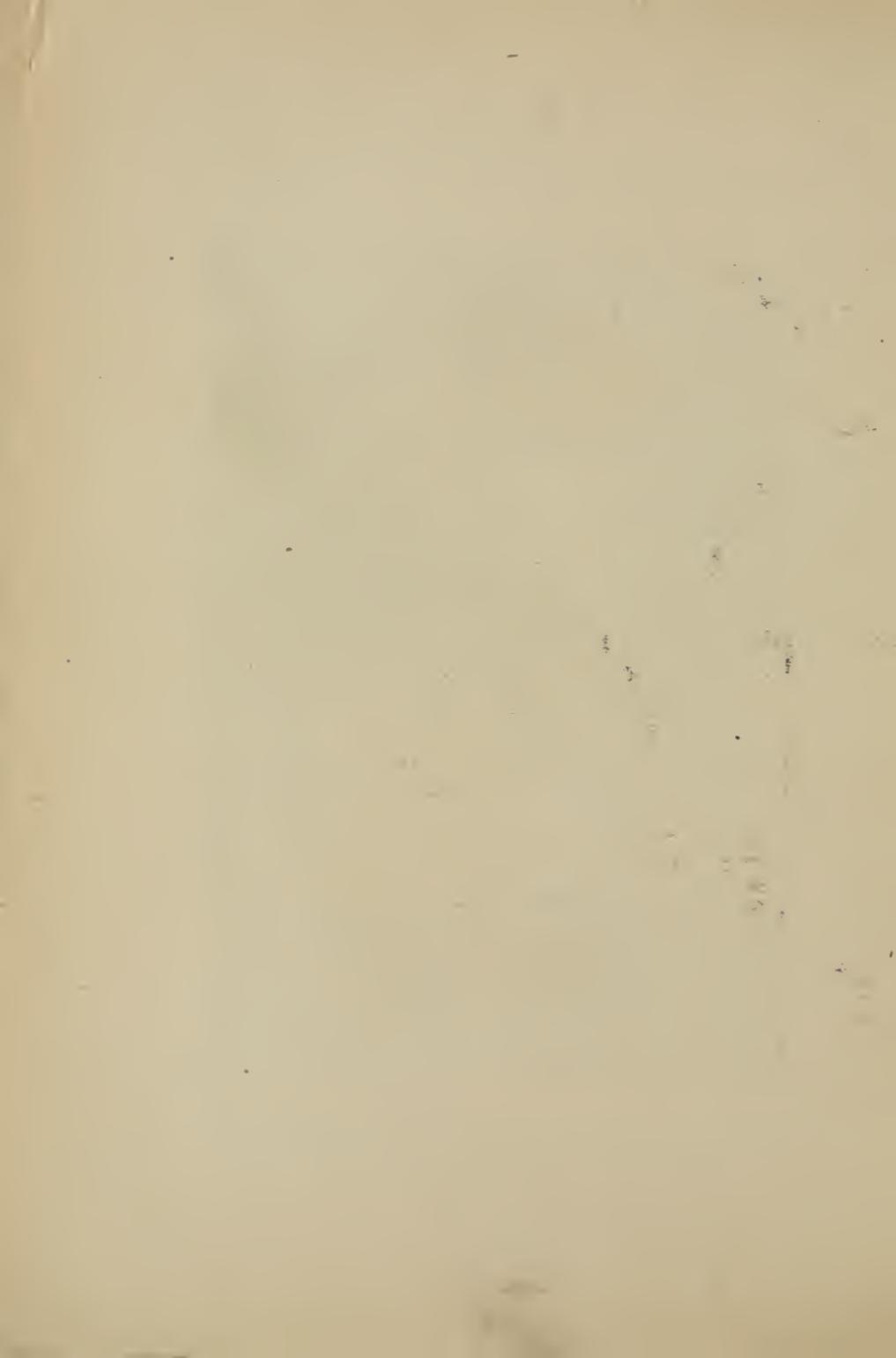
SCAMPTON CHURCH.

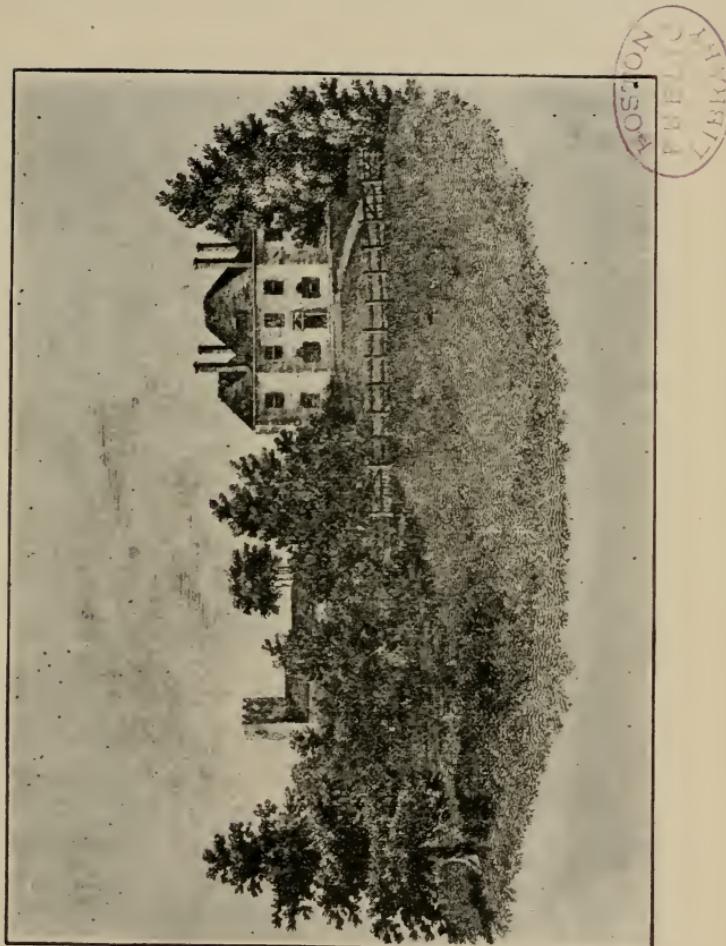
PLATE 2.



MONUMENT TO SIR JOHN AND LADY KATHERINE.

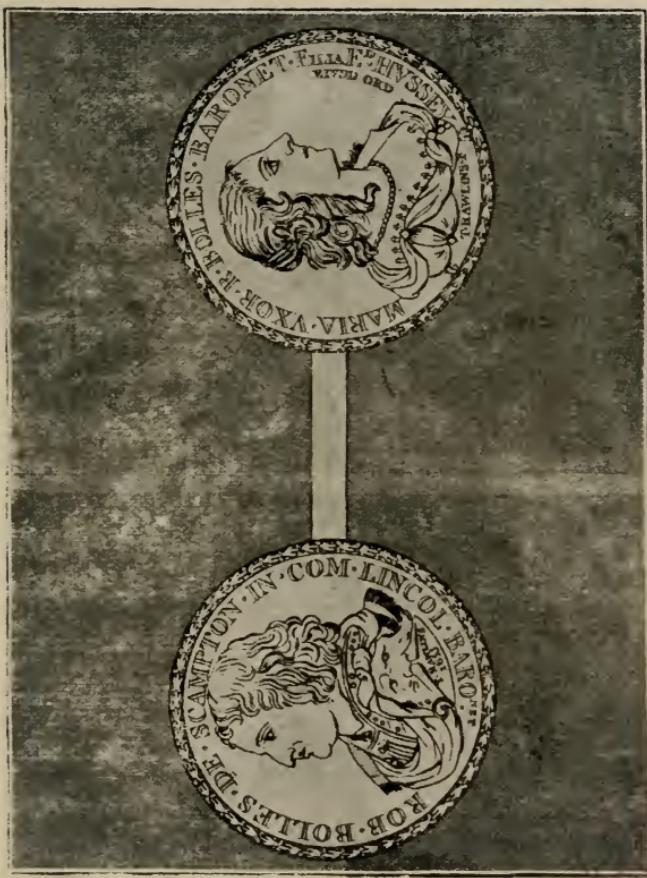
PLATE 3.





SCAMPTON PARSONAGE.

PLATE 4.



MEDALLIONS BY RAWLINS.

PLATE 5.



SIR JOHN BOWLES.

PLATE 6.

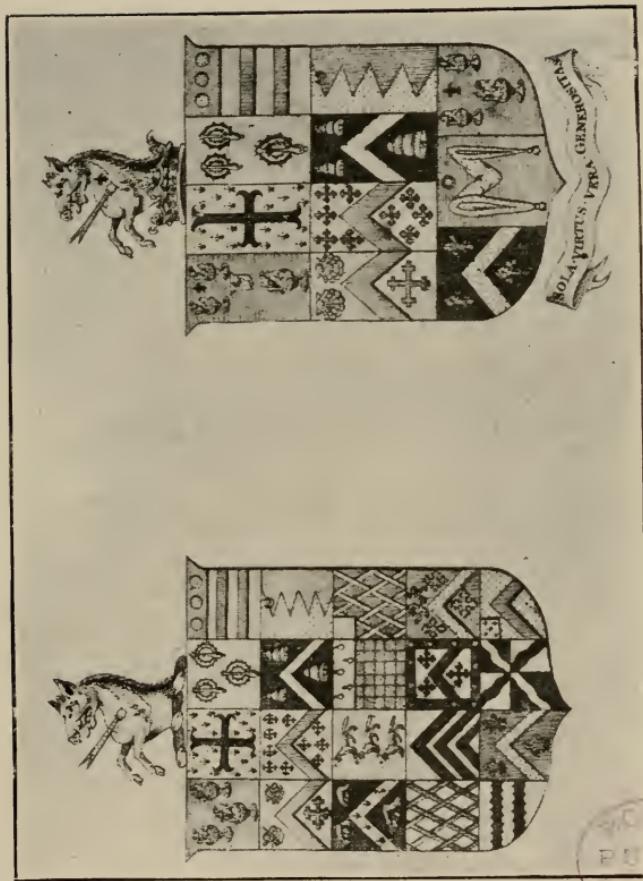
HERE LIES THE BODY OF S^R
JOHN BOLLES OF SCAMPTON
BARONET WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE THE 8 DAY OF MARCH
AT THE AGE OF 67 AND WAS
BURIED MARCH THE
9. 1648.





SIR CHARLES BOWLES.

PLATE 8.



ARMS OF SIR CHARLES BOWLES AND WIVES.

PLATE 9.

The Virginia Branch.

In 1609 the London Company sent out 500 men to the Colony of Virginia in the hope that this addition to the resources of the Colony would speedily result in the return of some profit to the shareholders. These new arrivals were the younger sons of the great families of the kingdom, and adventurers who sought in the new land a new field for daring enterprise. Though all probably possessed courage and talent in abundance, few had the skill and inclination for those various kinds of wearying labor so necessary in a primitive country.

The ruin that followed to the Colony forms a horrible chapter in the history of Virginia. "Famine and murder stalked unchecked in Jamestown. The misgovernment of the Colony collapsed and anarchy succeeded. Hundreds perished and the survivors subsisted on roots and berries. A survivor of this dreadful time says: "So great was our famine that a savage we slew and buried was taken up and eaten; and so

did divers one another boiled and stewed with roots and herbs. One amongst the rest did kill his wife, powdered her, and had eaten part of her before it was known, for which he was executed. Now whether she was better boiled or roasted I know not, but of such a dish as a powdered wife I never heard."

Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers arrived with 150 men, and were so overcome at the state of woe prevailing that it was determined to abandon the Colony. Every man, woman and child was accordingly taken on board the ships and sail was set toward England. A farewell volley was fired and all took a last look at that beautiful land they intended to abandon forever.

The flourishing Colony preserved by Captain Smith had dwindled to 60 persons. It was at this crisis that in the history of the only English colony in the new world that the first Bowles arrived in Virginia.

Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers were but a few hours sail from Jamestown before they received despatches by boat from Lord Delaware that he was coming to Jamestown with provisions to last a year. This changed the aspect of affairs, and the vessels of the colonists turned again toward Jamestown. Three days afterwards Lord Delaware arrived opposite Jamestown with three ships, on board one of which was a boy named John Bowles. 24.

These men who arrived in May, 1610, with Lord Delaware, were of a class superior in pioneering skill to any who had yet arrived in the Colony, and the London Company confidently believed that they would speedily make the Colony prosperous, an expectation

so well realized that they may be deemed to be the real founders of Virginia.

Among the members of the Virginia Company in 1620 was Sir George Bowles, the renowned Lord Mayor of London. 28.

John Bowles, the first of the name in America, returned to England in the ship "George," in 1612, and came out again with Sir Francis Wyatt, who arrived in Jamestown in 1621 with 1200 planters. 24.

It is not known where John Bowles lived or by what means he secured his livelihood during the first period in the Colony, but during the second residence he received in 1625 an allotment from the Virginia Company of three acres of land on the east shore of Warwick Cove. 24.

According to tradition John Bowles came to the Colony in the ship "Seaflower," and was engaged in fishing for a long period before he settled at Warwick Cove. 29.

In 1639 his name as a witness is on a bill of sale of two African slaves called Diana and June, conveying them from James Denbigh to Belton Aiken of St. Martin's Hundred. 25.

John Bowles must have been a man of energy and enterprise, and he probably prospered in his Warwick Cove plantation, for he removed to Elizabeth City county before 1641, and there is recorded: From the Colony of Virginia to John Bowles, 50 acres in Elizabeth City county, by bill of sale from William Laighton and Henry Southall to John Bowles, patent dated June 11, and signed by William Armestead, Governor of the Colony, (26) and another: From the Colony of Virginia to John Bowles 20 acres in Eliza-

beth City county, by bill of sale to John Bowles, patent dated June 11, 1641, signed by William Arme-
stead, Governor of the Colony. 27.

The Commonwealth ruled Virginia in 1652, and the first governor under the Puritan rule granted a patent dated January 4, 1653: "From Colony of Virginia to John Bowles and Thomas Dyer, 400 acres on the Western Branch of the Elizabeth River. Signed by Richard Bennett, Colonial Governor of Virginia. 30

The family was still prospering and probably increasing in 1663, for another patent was granted "From Colony of Virginia to John Bowles, 350 acres on the Western Branch of Elizabeth River, assigned to him by John Watts and Robert Pele, dated February 16, 1663. Signed by Sir William Berkeley, Governor of the Colony. 31.

John Bowles' will was probated July 1, 1664, and transcribed from the faint and scarcely legible record, shows that he was a man of some landed wealth, and the brevity of description given of important details indicates that the will was hurriedly drawn in expectation of death:

"Know all men by these presents: That I, John Bowles, of Elizabeth City, Colony of Virginia, planter, due to the weight of years and of divers afflictions, do publish and make this my last will and testament, in sound mind and memory and realizing that I shall soon be called to die, therefore, in the mercy of God, I desire and will it so: That I give and bequeath to my son, John, of Elizabeth City County, planter, and he shall be my heir, all the lands, fields, farms, plantations, houses, African slaves, or any tobacco, herds, the ship 'Amelia,' or any goods of which I may die

possessed, except

“Item. I give and bequeath to Tyler Killday the matter of 16 silver shillings, and the tobacco and the box now on the Elizabeth river in the ship ‘Cornwall,’ provise, that he, upon his safe return from London, bring to my son John the silvery powder-horn of which he hath knowledge.

“I give and bequeath to Geoffrey Miles the matter of 16 silver shillings in the pouch, and one haunch of smoked venisonne.

“In testimonie whereof, I, John Bowles, have affixed my sign and seal to this, my last will and testament, this day of grace, March 1, 1664.

JOHN BOWLES.

“Signed and declared by the said John Bowles, as his last will and testament, at Elizabeth City plantation, in the presence of

Charlton Gillett,
John Gatty,
Royal Fleming.

32

The name appears in Warwick County in 1678 in an order of the Court assigning Philip Bowles to the legal defense of Philip Smallwood, who was charged with breach of the peace and good order. This order reads: It is ordered that Philip Bowles, of St. Mary's, be directed to appear and defend the rights of Philip Smallwood; charged with breaci. of the peace and good order of this court.”

Feb. 1, 1678.

It is in Hanpton Parish, York County, in 1687:

"Whereas, The Churchwardens of Hampton Parish did summone Ann Bowles for insubordination, and shee not appearing it is ordered that the Sheriff of this Countie take her into custodie, and her safely deteyne until shee gives good and sufficient securitie to answer at the next time of Court held for this Countie.

37

June 24, 1687

In James City it appears in 1701:

"Whereas, The Churchwardens have received from Revered Doctor Charles Bowles two sermons in the Church it is ordered that Archer Brent pay to him nine pounds of tobacco.

38

December 4, 1701."

About 1719 John Bowles 3d moved to New Kent County, acquiring a large tract of forest and meadow land. A copy of the original patent is in the Virginia Land Office. An abstract of this patent follows:

"George the First to John Bowles, 1030 acres in New Kent County, on the north side of Chickahominy Swamp, for the consideration mentioned in an order of the Lieutenant-Governor dated May 4, 1717, patent dated July 11, 1719.

Signed,
 Alexander Spotswood,
 Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia,
 in the fifth year of the reign."

John Bowles 3d had grandsons Benjamin, David, Thomas, John, William, and granddaughter Eliza Betty or Elizabeth. These were all young men and with their sister the granddaughter attended the wedding

of Fanny Tunstall to Pierce Bradly at the Old Church where their names were signed to a sort of guest book presented to the bride in the hearty, rollicking spirit of the time. This wedding occurred in May, 1723.

It would seem that the Johns were the active or more enterprising business men of the Bowles race, as there is recorded a bill of sale of slaves by John.

Tunstall Tavern.

I, John Bowles, have this day sold to Rainey Sprague, of this county, two negro man slaves, by name Nick and Ratchie, and have received for the said slaves 94 shillings and one harrow. I warrant Nick to be not more than forty years old, to be sound and sensible, and a right laborer in all field work. Ratchie I warrant to be sound and sensible, about twenty-five years old, and to be well-skilled in the trapping of wild critters. The right and title to said slaves I warrant and defend against all claims, and to have and to hold, for life, his executors, heirs or assigns I now by these presents deliver said slaves to Rainey Sprague.

As witness my hand and seal this twelfth day of March, 1739, in the thirteenth year of the reign.

John Bowles.

Attest: George Mason,
Oliver Smith,
Will Carey,
Lunny Lightfoot.

39

In 1745 Benjamin Bowles and Nancy, his wife, moved a few miles west over the New Kent line into Hanover County:

“ This Indenture made this second day of November between Edward Waddell and Martha, his wife, of Hanover, of the one part, and Benjamin Bowles and Nancy, his wife, of New Kent, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said Edward Waddell and Martha, his wife, for and in consideration of eighty pounds and ten shillings to them in hand paid at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted; bargained and sold, and by these presents doth grant, bargain and sell unto the said Benjamin Bowles one certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Hanover in the Colony of Virginia aforesaid, and bounded as follows: beginning at a red oak on the boling green road or trail, a corner blazed tree of the said land and John Wyatts, thence running down the said boling green road or trail an easterly course to a black rock on the one side a gushing spring and thence along the spring run for about twenty strides to a line or course of new marked trees, along the course of said marked trees in a southerly course to the waters of the Chickahominy Swampe, and thence along said waters in a westernly course to a branch, and thence in a northerly course along the easternly side of the said branch to John Wyatt's line at the corner blazed tree and thence to the red oak on the boling green road, containing about two hundred acres more or less, to have and to hold the said land together with all and singular appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said Benjamin Bowles, his heirs, executors or assigns, the only proper use and behoofs of him the said Benjamin Bowles his heirs and assigns forever, and the said Edward Waddell and Martha his

wife for themselves their heirs, executors and assigns will warrant and forever defend by these presents.

In evidence whereof the said Edward Waddell and Martha his wife have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

Edward Waddell.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of
Wilson Owens,
Darby Nance,
Daniel Flournoy,
Fred Walker.

This Indenture was proved at a Court held on the 24th day of February, 1746. 40

Thomas, grandson of John 3d married Sarah, by whom he had children. Thomas disappeared in the woods. Thomas left (at least) two sons, Thomas and Jesse, and one daughter whose name is unknown.

Eliza Betty married Captain Wilton Caulfield, son of Colonel Caulfield of the British Army.

William accompanied his sister to England, and upon his return to Virginia brought back with him a renowned English bull to improve the stock of the county. William died unmarried.

David married Ann Patterson and had sons Nathan and Peter, and daughters Selia, who married Joel Hardenburg, Mollie, who married Walter Guiney, and other daughters not recorded. 45

John 3d married a Welsh lady named Sarah Knight, according to one tradition. Another tradition

states that John 1st married Sarah Knight. John 4th however left children among them John, who married Betsy Curd.

JOHN BOWLES 4th had probably moved into Goochland county soon after the sale of the slaves, as Governor Gooch on January 12, 1746, issued a patent to him for 300 acres of land in Goochland county, at the head of Stinking Water Run of Appamatox river, in consideration of Thirty shillings. 46

John Bowles 4th was probably the oldest of the brothers, as his name appears first in the Biblical record. His son

JOHN was born June 8, 1743, died August 5, 1836; married Betsy Curd. Their children were:

BENJAMIN, born Oct. 5, 1765, mar. Miss Strange of Fluvanna co.

MOLLIE, born Dec. 13, 1767, mar. Thomas Bowles and moved to Kentucky; both died soon after getting there.

SALLY W., born Feb. 7, 1769, married Mr. Glen, of South Carolina.

BETSY, married Robert Glen, of South Carolina.

ANDERSON, born Dec. 20, 1774.

JOHN, born Feb. 13, 1776.

CHARLES KNIGHT, born June 5, 1787; died Feb. 10, 1860. He married Lucy Price Jackson of Louisa county, Nov. 15, 1807; she died March 6, 1855. The children of this union were:

JOHN JACKSON, born Oct. 1, 1808; died June 1, 1810.

CATHARINE WHITE, born July 6, 1810; married Jesse T. Bowles; their three sons are dead.

JOSEPH KNIGHT, born Feb. 26, 1812, died Feb. 20, 1896; mar. Miss Sallie Fuqua of Bedford co. They have two sons.

ELIZABETH ANN, born June 14, 1814, living 1904; she married Bolling S. Dandridge, and has three living daughters, and children dead.

NANCY MILLS, born Aug. 25, 1816; died May 20, 1835.

JOHN PRICE, born July 16, 1818; died June 3, 1892; mar. Justinia Arlington Walton April 22, 1840.

LUCY PRICE, mar. Joseph Saunders; a daughter and son living in 1904

POLLY JACKSON, born Nov. 14, 1820; died Feb. 28, 1847; married Jesse Grubbs; had a daughter and son.

VIRGINIA CAROLINE, born Jan. 19, 1825; died March 26, 1844; married Edward Cocke; two sons, both living in 1904

MISSOURA A., born Feb. 9, 1827; married Wm. Lacy, who died in the Confederate army leaving her with nine children. She married the second time O. T. Mitchell, by whom she had one daughter, now dead.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, b. August 9, 1829; died November 3, 1903; married Sallie Anderson Perkins, who bore him two sons.

ALMIRA, born October 6, 1830; married John Winston, now dead, by whom she had a son and a daughter.

JULIA ASSINATH, born February 21, 1835; died

1864; married James Wright of Louisa county. Two children of this union, a son and daughter, living in 1904.

The children of John Price Bowles and Justinia Arlington Walton were:

MARY ELIZABETH, b. April 5, 1841; mar. Benjamin K. Cocke, a farmer of Hanover co., Dec. 1865. They have four daughters and two sons.

JOEL BENJAMIN, b. Sept. 27, 1844; mar. Miss Eugenia Thomas Oct. 1871; they have three daughters and four sons. Joel Benjamin is a farmer in Goochland co.

LUCY ANNE, b. Jan. 3, 1848; married James Hoye, a merchant of Goochland co.

KATHARINE PRICE, b. June 7, 1851; died March 22, 1872.

ADELIA ARCHER, b. January 21, 1846; mar. John W. Shelton, a farmer of Louisa co., on January 21, 1875. They have five daughters and four sons.

JUSTINIA VIRGINIA, b. June 5, 1859; married Jas. G. Windle of Shenandoah county; they now live in Louisa county, and have three daughters and two sons living.

VIVIAN KNIGHT, b. Oct. 11, 1863; married Nancy Knight Perkins of Louisa, who died Jan. 1901, leaving two daughters and four sons. Vivian is a farmer of Hanover county.

48

John Bowles was possessed of considerable lands and there are recorded many patents, grants, deeds, etc., in the western counties and what is now Ken-

tucky. He purchased also a tract of 320 acres in Albemarle county from Henry Mosby on January 3, 1765.

John Bowles was in the service of the United States during the Revolution, but in what capacity is unknown. The abstracts of land grants to John are:

“Commonwealth of Virginia to John Bowles, 237 acres in Washington county, on both sides of the south fork of Holstein river, in consideration of one pound five shillings sterling and a certificate in right of settlement. Grant dated July 12, 1785, and signed by Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia.”

“Commonwealth of Virginia to John Bowles, 400 acres in Washington county, on the waters of the Middle Fork of Holstein river, in consideration of two pounds sterling and a certificate in right of settlement. Grant dated May 7, 1787. Signed by Beverly Randolph, Lieut-Governor of Virginia.”

“Commonwealth of Virginia to John Bowles, 6751 acres in Lincoln county, on the waters of Rockcastle, in consideration of a Land Office Treasury Warrant. Grant dated May 12, 1788. Signed by Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia.”

“Commonwealth of Virginia to John Bowles, 157 acres in Washington county, in consideration of a Land Office Treasury Warrant. Grant dated November 2, 1793. Signed by Henry Lee, Governor of Virginia.”

49

Many of the Bowles families about this time show their connection in the Christian names, which, together with residence in the same locality, is sufficient evidence of kinship. It is therefore almost certain that a brother of John Bowles 5th was ,

KNIGHT BOWLES, born in Hanover county about 1745; mar. (1) Miss Curd, (2) Miss Wood. He served in the Revolution, and was made co-guardian with Thomas P. Bowles of the children of Russell Bowles in an order directing "that the names of said children, viz., John, Caroline, Boiman and Richard, orphans of Russell Bowles, late a soldier in the Continental Army, and who died in the service, be placed upon the list of pensioners, with an allowance of 12 pounds per annum." Signed by Lieut.-Governor James Wood dated Sept. 4, 1790. Knight Bowles bought 220 acres in Fluvanna county from Coke Bowles in 1799. In 1801 he bought 49 acres from Daniel Ellis and wife, dated Oct. 5. He bought also from E. Perkins and wife lot of land devised to Barshaba, wife of said Perkins, by John Ellis' last will. In 1811 he and wife Patty conveyed to Chris. Woodward 86 acres, dated Dec. 23. He owned at this time much land in Hanover county, and in 1805 he owned 155 acres in Henrico co. By the marriage to Miss Curd the children were:

Anderson, born about 1774.

John, born Feb. 17, 1776; mar. Aug. 21, 1810, Susan Du Val Ellis.

By the marriage to Miss Wood:

Drury Wood Knight, married Elizabeth Richardson.

ANDERSON was Chief Justice and High Sheriff of Hanover county 1820 to 1832. He left descendants, among whom is R. C. Bowles, a grandson, of Fluvanna county.

JOHN, who married Susan Ellis, left two sons:

RICHARD KEY, born Nov. 10, 1811; died unmarried Feb. 1885.

AUGUSTUS KNIGHT, born June 29, 1814, and died March 10, 1883. He married Elizabeth Blayden Anderson April 18, 1843. Their eleven children were:

LUCY ANN, born April 12, 1844; married Jos. W. Dabney, of Comanche, Tex., Mar. 25, 1873, and died Aug. 4, 1886, leaving eight children.

MARY GOODWIN, born Jan. 8, 1846; mar. T. M. Gathright Sept. 1, 1869, and have eight children.

SUSAN ELLIS, born Jan. 8, 1848, mar. J. M. Davis Nov. 8, 1876. They have six children.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, born Feb. 26, 1850; married Mrs. Martha Hope Jones, May 13, 1884. They have four children. Wm. Anderson is Superintendent of the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind, at Staunton, Virginia, and is a prominent educator.

J. RICHARD, born April 15, 1852; married Mattie Winston Anderson Feb. 1879. They have three children.

DAISY BELLE, born April 10, 1854; married W. G. Davis Dec. 24, 1876; died Nov. 21, 1884, leaving three children.

CARROLL, born Aug. 2, 1856; died June 3, 1876.

HUGH GOODWIN, born Dec. 18, 1858; married Gertrude Haring Jan. 26, 1886. They have two children.

MATTHEW ARCHER, born Mar. 19, 1872; died Oct. 1902.

AUGUSTUS KNIGHT, JR., born July 29, 1865.

BETTY LEWIS, born Mar. 30, 1869. Betty Lewis is

a teacher in the School for the Deaf, Ogden, Utah.

The son of Knight and Miss Wood was JUDGE DRURY WOOD KNIGHT, mar. Elizabeth Richardson; Colonel in Confederate Army, many years Member of Legislature; Judge for Fluvanna county, a prominent man and fine type of Virginia gentleman. He lived in Bowlesville, Fluvanna county. A daughter of Col. Bowles married Dr. Wm. B. Gray of Richmond, Va. Among the sons of Col. Bowles were:

MAJOR JOHN S. BOWLES, of Wilmington, Va.

GEORGE BOWLES, of Fluvanna county.

THOMAS JOSIAH BOWLES, married Anna B. Crump. He is a contractor in Richmond. Their children are:

JAMES WIRT, b. Jan. 19, 1870; Teller in National Bank of Va.

WILLIE HUNTER, b. Oct. 4, 1874; married Bessie Peele Lefew of Richmond. Their son Gordon Lefew was born in Richmond. Willie Hunter is manager of Swift & Co's plant in Richmond.

ROBERT CRUMP, b. August 10, 1877; weighmaster Va. Portland Cement Co., Craigsville.

CHARLES KNIGHT, Aug. 10, 1880; manager Beaufort Lithia Water Co. at Richmond.

LOUISE, b. Sept. 15, 1888.

Walter Bowles of Bula, Goochland county, is a grandson of Drury Wood Knight Bowles, and other descendants live in almost every State from Virginia to California.

BENJAMIN, grandson of John 3d, received the following patents: "George the Secnd to Benjamin Bowles, 400 acres in Lunenburgh county on the south side of Meherrin river, in consideration of forty shillings, patent dated September 10, 1755. Signed by Robert Dinwiddie, Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Virginia."

"George the Second to Benjamin Bowles, 93 acres in Henrico county, in consideration of ten shillings. Patent dated December 15, 1757. Signed by Robert Dinwiddie, Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony." 51

Tradition says that Benjamin was a man of great wealth, that he was a large slaveholder and that he built mills on the Chickahominy river. It is certain that he was a large landowner in the middle of the eighteenth century; but it is probably his son who was contractor for the army during the French and Indian War, and who was mentioned in the account books of Colonel Byrd as having supplied the Virginia troops with white tenting cloth. Land Office Warrants were issued to him for services also:

"To the principal Surveyor of any county within the Commonwealth of Virginia: This shall be your warrant to survey and lay off in one or more surveys for Benjamin Bowles, assignee, his heirs or assigns, the quantity of four hundred and fifty acres of land, due unto the said Benjamin Bowles for military services performed by Peter Bailey, David Stanford, Joseph Whitloe, Matthew Riddle, John Stanley and Thos. Green, Jr., in the late war between Great Britain and France, Certificates of which duly proven are received into the Land Office. Dated October 4, 1779."

"To the Principal Surveyor of any county within the Commonwealth of Virginia: This shall be your warrant to survey and lay off in one or more surveys, for Benjamin Bowles, assignee of William Hubbard, son and heir-at-law of James Hubbard, and David Lawson, heir-at-law of Peter Lawson, his heirs or assigns, the quantity of one hundred acres of land due unto the said Benjamin for military services performed by the said James Hubbard and Peter Lawson, deceased, as soldiers in the Second Virginia Regiment during the war between Great Britain and France, according to the terms of the king of Great Britain's proclamation of 1763, a certificate of which duly proven is received into the Land Office. Dated October 9, 1779."

52

Among the sons of Benjamin were
DAVID,
ZACHARIAH,
BENJAMIN,
JOSHUA,
NATHAN.

Among Benjamin's daughters were
Susanna, who married Joshua Pleasants of ~~Louis~~
county. She died in 1820, aged 80 years. Some
of her children moved to Kentucky.
Mary.

DAVID very possibly moved to Henrico county after the French and Indian War, and there is a patent dated August 3, 1771: "George the Third to David Bowles, 234 and 1-2 acres in Henrico county, by patent, in consideration of two pounds of tobacco for every acre of land. Signed William Nelson, President of Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony."

David's wife was named Winnie and he sold to his brother Benjamin two tracts 444 and 1-2 acres in Henrico county February 28, 1788. 53

It is recorded about this time that David Bowles was one of the "processioners" of land boundaries in Hanover county.

ZACHARIAH was a soldier in the Continental army, enlisting in Colonel Sheppard's Riflemen with Sergeant Thomas Philip Bowles, and then into Colonel Charles Harrison's Regiment of Artillery from which he was honorably discharged January 10, 1780, while the regiment was at the Park of Artillery, Morristown, N. J. Zachariah engaged in farming on the Chickahominy river in Hanover county but sold his farm to Thomas Bowles in 1784. Military Certificate No. 2514 reads:

"Council Chamber, July 12, 1784.
I do certify that Zachariah Bowles is entitled to the proportion of land allowed a private of the Continental Artillery for three years service.

Thomas Meriwether. Benj. Harrison.

A warrant for 100 acres issued to James Hawkins, assignee of Zachariah Bowles, Feb. 18, 1784."

54

Zachariah's wife was named Eliza, and she was from King William co. He moved to Albemarle county before 1800. There is recorded:

"Commonwealth of Virginia to Zachariah Bowles 250 acres in Albemarle county, on the south side of the Rivanna river and on the branches thereof, in consideration of a Land Office Treasury War-

rant, granted August 1, 1803. Signed John Page,
Governor of Virginia." 55

Among the children of Zachariah and Eliza were
JOHN, born in Hanover county.

MATTHEW.

JOSHUA BETHEL, born in 1800 in Albemarle co.; married Grace Shreve, of Cincinnati, O., by whom he had 13 children. Grace Shreve was born in Alexandria, Va.; her aunt was the Ann Hopkins who was the mother of Johns Hopkins who gave the great university to Baltimore; she was of English descent, of the Society of Friends, from which she was expelled for marrying a slaveholder. Joshua Bethel went to Louisville alone when a small boy. He amassed quite a large fortune, and became President of the Franklin Insurance Co., and the old State Bank of Louisville for 29 years. He was a very taciturn man and very prominent in Kentucky. He died in 1873. The only son of Joshua Bethel living in 1907 was

JAMES W., born 1837 in Kentucky; married Anne F. Pope, whose great grandfather, William Pope, was the "Lieutenant of Kentucky," and who was related to the Washingtons through the marriage of Anne Pope, of Pope Creek, Va., to Geo. Washington's grandfather. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury under Polk, and who could have had the Presidential nomination at Charleston in 1860, is the grand-uncle of Mrs. Anne Pope Bowles. Colonel James W. Bowles was the last commander of Morgan's original regiment of Ken-

tucky cavalry. Col. Bowles, his wife, daughters and granddaughter Frederika Pope Lewis, reside at Waynesville, N. C. The daughters are Grace Shreve, Julia Pope, Mary Caperton. The son is

JOSHUA BETHEL, one of the greatest of Kentucky's horsemen.

BENJAMIN, great-grandson of John 3d, and son of Benjamin, married Miss Harris. He was a Baptist preacher who was known and respected in all the James river counties. He was a very wealthy man and owned land in Goochland, Hanover and Henrico counties. On Feb. 1, 1785, there is recorded a deed: "Benj. Bowles, of Richmond City, deed from Geo. Harlow and wife to 190 acres adjoining David Bowles' land." In 1799 he owned 634 acres in Henrico county and paid taxes on 5 blacks over 16 years, 3 blacks over 12 years, and 5 mules. In 1802 his personal tax was on 5 blacks over 16 years, 6 horses and 2 chariots. An entry for taxes on 634 acres appears in 1805. His will is dated September 29, 1812, and proved Oct. 2, 1815, and names children Eliza Carter Bowles, John Ludwell Bowles, Susannah Miller Bowles, Judah Ann Harris Bowles and Mary Holman Webber. Son-in-law Joseph Webber with John Winn and Reuben Ford named as executors. 56

JOHN LUDWELL BOWLES, only son of Benjamin, married Miss Redd, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. The second son was

WILLIAM BENJAMIN, married Fannie Rebecca Ford, of Goochland co. Wm. Benjamin, who was a

soldier in the Confederate army, has been dead many years. His only child, Miss Willie B. Bowles, resides in Richmond, Va.

NATHAN, son of Benjamin 3d, is possibly the Nathan of the following grant: "Commonwealth of Virginia to Nathan Bowles, two and one-half acres on the south side of Beaver Dam creek, in consideration of a Land Office Treasury Warrant. Dated June 10, 1801, and signed by James Monroe, Governor of Virginia."



THOMAS, grandson of John 3d, married Sarah, by whom he had at least two sons and a daughter. Thomas was lost in the woods sometime before 1730. Two of his sons were Thomas and Jesse. His son

THOMAS 2d married, and his children were William, Charles, Henry, Thomas Philip, and Jesse and three daughters.

WILLIAM, the oldest son of Thomas 2d, is believed to have married Samantha Tyler of Charles City county. He served in the French and Indian War and Military Certificate No. 783 reads:

"Feb. Court, Henrico county.

Samuel Meredith, Gent., Captain in the late war between Great Britain and France, Certificate to this Court that William Bowles served as a soldier in the said war in the Second Virginia Regiment under the command of Colonel William Byrd, and that he is entitled to fifty acres of land under the proclamation of the king of Great Brit-

ain in 1763, and it being proved by the oaths of two good men that Charles Tyler is heir to the said William Bowles, who is since deceased, it is also certified by Samuel Meredith that William Bowles served in said regiment until duly discharged, the said Charles Tyler makes oath that this is the first time he has proved his claim or received any satisfaction for the same.

1783. William White, Clerk.

Assigned to Samuel Meredith. Charles Tyler.

57

On February 1, 1762 there was recorded between "Isaac Breading of New Kent and William Bowles of Hanover county, exchange of land in New Kent for Henricc land." 58

According to tradition William had a son who went "over the mountains," and it may be that son (or son of one of his brothers) to whom the following land grants were made:

"Commonwealth of Virginia to William Bowles, 100 acres in Montgomery county, on Crab Creek, a branch of the New River, in consideration of the ancient composition of ten shillings, and a certificate given by the Commissioners for adjusting the titles to unpatented lands in Washington and Mchtgomery. Grant dated April 13, 1787, and signed by Edmund Randolph, Governor. 59

"Commonwealth of Virginia to William Bowles, 109 acres in Montgomery county, on both sides of Strouble's Creek, a branch of New River, in consideration of a Land Office Treasury Warrant. Grant dated May 1, 1788, and signed by Beverly

Randolph, Governor of Virginia."

60

CHARLES, the second son of Thomas 2d, was a soldier in the French and Indian War, and received the following land grant:

"To the principal surveyor of any county within the Commonwealth of Virginia: This shall be your warrant to lay off for Charles Bowles, his heirs or assigns, the quantity of fifty acres due the said Charles Bowles for military service performed by him as a soldier in the late war between Great Britain and France, according to the king's proclamation of 1763. Grant dated March 25,

1780.

S. Carr.

61

HENRY, the third son of Thomas 2d, was living with descendants in King William county in 1780. A son moved to Kentucky. Land Warrant No. 1111 reads: "To the principal surveyor of any county within the Commonwealth of Virginia: : his shall be your warrant to survey and lay off in one or more surveys for Henry Bowles, his heirs or assigns, fifty acres of land, due unto the said Henry for military services performed by him as a soldier in Col. Byrd's regiment in the late war between Great Britain and France. June 13, 1780. Certificate for this warrant issued at Chesterfield Court, May 5, 1780. T. Watkins, Clerk.

62

JESSE, the fifth son of Thomas 2d, married, but died without children. There is a deed dated Richmond, Sept. 1, 1801, to Jesse from J. Burton, 100 acres of land.

63

The fourth son of Thomas 2d was

THOMAS PHILIP (called PHILIP), who married Sarah Bacon. Thomas Philip lived on the Hanover side of the Chickahominy river, and about 1768 his name appears in an enumeration of the Chickahominy district with the names of Nathaniel, Anderson and Harwood Bowles. He was a man of power and influence in Hanover and upon the outbreak of the Revolution aided in raising his cousin Burwell Bacon's artillery corps, and was a lieutenant in Colonel Shepherd's Riflemen, resigning his commission Nov 1, 1780. A Thomas Philip Bowles was sergeant in Harrison's Artillery, and although also from Hanover, it is believed that he was a cousin of Lieutenant Thomas Philip. Thomas Philip remained but a very short time in the army, as the interests of his property and his young family demanded his presence at home. He was called Philip by the family but both in his father's will and in his own he is called Thomas. His father's will filed in Henrico county, names only "sons Thomas and Jesse, and Sarah, Roselenda and Christiana Winn. Executors John Winn, Jr., and Thomas Bowles. Will dated Nov. 19, 1783; proved Jan. 5, 1784." Thomas Philip's father had bought from Wm. Adkisson 45 acres in Henrico on Sept. 30, 1766. Thomas 2d also received the following land grant in Goochland:

"George the Third to Thomas Bowles and Thomas Johnson, 123 acres in Goochland county, on the north side of James river, in consideration of fifteen shillings; patent dated July 7, 1763, and

signed by Francis Fauquier, lieutenant-governor and commander in-chief of the colony of Virginia." Although his uncle Benjamin had built the mills on the Chickahominy which came to be known as "Bowles' Mills," it is believed that Thomas Philip acquired possession of them about 1780, as in a history of the Eddin family they are written of as "Thomas Bowles' grist mill on the Chickahominy," and these mills came afterward into the possession of Lyddall, the youngest son of Thomas Philip. Thomas Philip married Sarah Bacon of New Kent county about 1769. Sarah Bacon was the daughter of Captain Langston Bacon and his wife Sarah Patterson of New Kent county. According to tradition Sarah Bacon was a direct descendant of General Nathaniel Bacon, the Rebel. However that may be there are several old charts which trace the Bacon lineage of Sarah. The Bacon charts of President Lyon G. Tyler of William and Mary College, and of Mrs. Jane Martin of Columbus, Ga., are similar, and give the descent as follows: "Nathaniel Bacon, the father of Capt. Langston Bacon, was born in New Kent in 1706 and died in 1743. Nathaniel was the son of Captain John Bacon, born in New Kent county in 1676, who married (1) Sarah Langston; (2) Sannah Parke. Captain John was the son of the emigrant Edmund Bacon and his wife Ann Lyddall. Ann Lyddall was a second cousin of Nathaniel Bacon the Rebel, and a descendant of the brother of Lord Nicholas Bacon, President of the Council. Nathaniel Bacon, Sr., left no children, and his nephew, Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., the Rebel, left no

sons. Edmund Bacon, his cousin, had only one son, John. John had two wives. By his first wife he had two sons, and by his second wife he had three sons and three daughters. William, a son of Edmund the emigrant, had two sons, Ludwell and Burwell." It is set forth in this chart that Sarah Bacon, daughter of Captain Langston Bacon and Sarah Patterson of New Kent county, married Philip Bowles of Hanover county, and that the brothers and sisters of Sarah were:

Harwood;

Ann Bacon, who married Captain Apperson;

Lucy Bacon, who married Mr. Williamson;

William Bacon;

Edmund (or Edward) Bacon;

Elizabeth Bacon, who married John Moseby;

Lyddall Bacon, who married (1) A. Apperson,

(2) Lucy Crump.

Another genealogical tree, examined and endorsed by the Richmond Times-Despatch, states that "Lyddall Bacon was the son of Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., the Rebel. It was Nathaniel Bacon, the uncle of Nathaniel the Rebel, who had no children. Sarah Bacon was the daughter of Edmund Bacon, son of John Bacon, son of Nathaniel Bacon the Rebel."

The similar names are confusing and often lead to error. For instance a Sarah Bacon of the third generation married Captain Samuel Bugg; a Sarah Bacon of the fourth generation was a sister of Nathaniel and Izzard Bacon. The father of Ann Lyddall was Captain (called General) George

Lyddall, who commanded colonial troops in an expedition against the Indians, and who was an officer in Bacon's army in the Rebellion. The Bacon family seems to move westward with the Bowles name. The two families were granted land patents in the same counties about the same time, served in the same military organizations, etc. The two families were neighbors in New Kent, Hanover and Henrico counties, and in 1799 Izzard Bacon paid taxes on "8 blacks over 16 years, 1 black over 12 years, and 200 acres of staff-broken and partly-worn soil," and Susan Ann Bacon paid taxes on "40 acres of staff-broken and partly-worn soil." There was a connection between the Hanover Bowleses and the Lewis family of Gloucester county before the Revolution. One of Thomas Philip's sisters married a Mr. Lewis and Robert Bowles was a member of Captain John Lewis' Company in the Dunmore war in 1774. The Virginia and Maryland Bowles families therefore touch through the Lewis family, for Eleanor Bowles of Maryland had married Col. Warner Lewis of Gloucester. Thomas Philip died about 1800. His wife Sarah Bacon went to Missouri with her son John and died in 1833. The children of Thomas Philip and Sarah Bacon were:

William, b. 1772.

Jehn, b. 1774.

Philip.

Thomas, b. 1777.

Lyddall, b. April 15, 1783.

Sally, drowned in young womanhood.

Polly, married Mr. Langdon of Goochland co.

The oldest son of Thomas Philip and Sarah was WILLIAM, who was born in 1772; married Valencia Branch, daughter of Washington Branch of Hanover and Miss Britton of Chesterfield. He was married May 24, 1802. He paid taxes in Henrico county in 1802 on "two blacks over 16 years, and two horses." In 1804 he and Valencia moved to Mercer county, Ky. On Nov. 3, 1806, he sold to his brother Lyddall 320 acres in Henrico county for \$2,000.00, half of tract devised to them jointly by their father Thomas Philip. In Nov., 1812, William and Valencia transferred to Lyddall remaining portion of tract devised to them by their father. William died in Covington, Tenn., in 1826; Valencia near Randolph, Tenn., in 1842. Their children were:

Mary,
Lucinda,
Virginia,
Lyddall,
William, b. Aug. 18, 1811; d. Dec. 30, 1904.
Maria.
Sarah,
Edwin,
Zebulon Pike, b. Jan. 7, 1821; d. Aug. 22, 1870.
Philip, went to Arkansas.
Valencia.

The fifth child of William and Valencia was WILLIAM, who married Elizabeth Sarah Pemberton Montague of Barren county, Ky., on May 17, 1837. She was born Dec. 17, 1819, the daughter of Thomas Clement Montague and Eleanor Day. Thomas Clement was the son of Clement Montague and Ann Bartlett, the daughter of William Bartlett of Va. Elizabeth died Nov. 28, 1847, having

borne three children:

Robert Smither, b. April 1, 1838.

Ellen, b. Aug. 16, 1839; died July 5, 1844.

William, Jr., b. Feb. 29, 1844.

William married secondly Caroline Haskell of Jackson, Tenn. She was born in 1826, and died May 24, 1862, having borne two children: Nannie Valencia and Caroline, b. and d. 1862. Nannie Valencia was born Sept. 27, 1856; married Allie Duvall by whom she had two children, Allie and Caroline Haskell. Allie, their father, is dead.

William came to Memphis from Randolph, Tenn., in 1844 and entered the grocery and commission firm of Green, Bowles & Smither. In 1852 he and his brother Zebulon Pike formed the cotton buying firm of Z. B. Bowles. After the death of Zebulon Pike the firm name was changed to Wm. Bowles & Sons., the firm consisting of William and his sons Robert and William, Jr. William aided in the capture of the cruel bandit John A. Murrell and unaided guarded that desperate outlaw during the night following his capture. He was a charter and honorary member of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, and at the time of his death on Dec. 30, 1904, was probably the oldest cotton buyer in the United States. He was an honorary member of the Tennessee Club and Jockey Club, and a member of Grace Episcopal Church. He was very prominent in business and social circles. The occasion of his 93d birthday was made a notable event by its celebration by the Cotton Exchange. Congratulatory telegrams were received from the New York and New Orleans Exchanges,

and in the presence of the assembled members of the Memphis Exchange he was presented by Mr. Morrow with a handsome memorial. He died on Dec. 30, 1904. Born near Glasgow, Barren co., Ky., on Aug. 18, 1811, he moved to Covington, Tenn., in April, 1826; in 1832 he went to Randolph, and in 1844 to Memphis. He is buried in Elmwood Cemetery. His eldest son

ROBERT SMITHER, who was born at Randolph, Tenn., April 1, 1838, married June 6, 1866, Mary Glovenia Eppes, who was born in Holly Springs, Miss., Nov. 25, 1840, and died in Memphis Sept. 20, 1903. He served in Company B, Bluff City Grays, 154th Tenn. Volunteers, and was wounded twice at Shiloh, and was paroled at Memphis in April, 1865. Resides in Memphis and is in the cotton business with his brother William under the firm name of Wm. Bowles & Sons. Robert Smither is a prominent business man. His children were;

Annie Taylor, b. June 7, 1868; d. Nov. 6, 1875.
William Pike, b. Mar. 16, 1871.
Robert Smither, Jr., b. Oct. 6, 1875.
Maie Eleanor, b. Oct. 18, 1877.
Heber Valerie, b. Oct. 1, 1880.
Nannie Valencia, b. Oct. 1, 1880.

WILLIAM PIKE was born in New Orleans. He resides in Memphis, and is with the cotton firm of Lacy Bros. & Kimball.

ROBERT SMITHER, JR., was born in Memphis, and resides there, where he is with the cotton firm of Dockery & Donelson.

NANNIE VALENCIA married Edgar F. Harris April 12, 1904. Their daughter Nannie Glovenia,

was born Jan. 21, 1905, in Memphis.

WILLIAM BOWLES, JR., was born in Randolph, Tenn.; married Kate Potter in Memphis Nov. 17, 1871. Served in Company B, Bluff City Grays, 154th Tenn. Volunteers; was wounded, and later transferred to Forrest's Cavalry, and was paroled in Memphis in 1865. Resides in Memphis and is in the cotton firm of Wm. Bowles & Sons. The children of William and Kate were:

Mollie, b. Jan. 17, 1873; d. Aug. 6, 1874.
Sara, b. Oct. 29, 1875; married (1) Mr. Lud-
den of New York; (2) Alex. Smith, Prof.
of Chemistry in University in Chicago,
where Sara now lives.
Potter, b. Jan. 31, 1885.

The ninth child of William and Valencia
Branch was

ZEBULON PIKE, who was born in Barren county, Ky., near Glasgow, married Elvira Woodbury Montague, Feb. 26, 1845, in Randolph, Tenn. Zebulon died Aug. 22, 1870, and Elvira, who was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., died in Memphis Jan. 7, 1888. He came to Memphis and in 1852 he formed, with his brother William, the firm of Z. P. Bowles, which existed until 1866, when the firm of Wm. Bowles & Sons was formed. He was a man of honor and fine business ability. The children of Zebulon and Elvira were:

Ellen, b. March 10, 1847.
Alice, b. May 24, 1850; d. July 16, 1851.
Charles, b. July 25, 1852; d. Dec. 20, 1855.
Minnie, b. Oct. 26, 1856.

Willie, b. June 14, 1861; d. Sept. 15, 1862.

ELLEN married July 25, 1866, Robert Douglass Rambant, of Petersburg, Va. He was born in Petersburg, Va., July 2, 1839, and died in Memphis in 1901. Ellen died in Memphis 1901. Their children were Rosa, b. April 8, 1868; Maude Hammond, b. April 21, 1870; Marie Elise, b. March 21, 1872.

ROSA, b. April 8, 1868; married John Ellett, of Memphis, Tenn., January 14, 1891, and has four children: John, Ellen Douglass, Katharine and Dorothy.

MAUDE HAMMOND married William C. Willis of Clarksville, Tenn., January 20, 1892, and has four children: Sarah Ellen, Dora Newell, Robert Rambant and Wm. C.

MARIE ELISE married Charles B. Galloway of Memphis, Tenn., in June 1891, and had one child: Charles B. Galloway, Jr. Marie Elise died Oct. 12, 1898.

MINNIE married in Memphis September 19, 1876, William Wilson James, who was born May 7, 1850. They reside in Memphis, where Mr. James is of the firm of James Grocery Co. Their children are:

Elva Balfour, b. Mar. 21, 1878; d. Mar. 31, 1878.
William Wilson, b. June 20, 1879.
Alice May, b. Nov. 26, 1882.
Minnie Bowles, b. Mar. 31, 1889.

ALICE MAY married Noland Fontaine. They have one son.

The second son of Thomas Philip and Sarah Bacon was

JOHN, who married Winnie Brittain in Henrico county, Va., Feb. 10, 1812, and owned a farm on the Chickahominy river which he sold in 1816 to his "cousin Thomas Bowles, son of Benjamin." It is recorded that "John Bowles loaned Josiah Mosby 35 pounds sterling, with other loans, May 27, 1812." John moved to Missouri about 1821 taking his mother with him. His mother, Sarah Bacon, died in 1833. Among the children of John were five sons: Philip, John, Edward, Benjamin and Thomas. It is believed all of these children were born in Virginia, and some did not accompany their father to Missouri.

PHILIP, son of John, married, and he and his wife died about 1870, leaving a family. A daughter, Mary, married Mr. McCarty and lives in Cooper county, Mo. A daughter Sallie married Mr. Muir. A son of John was named Charles.

JOHN, son of John, married Susan Stockstall, sister of the wives of Edward and Thomas. John moved from Missouri to Texas about 1882, where John and his wife died. They had four boys and three girls. The sons were Benjamin, John, Joseph and another; the girls were Mary, Melvina and Nancy. Mary married Silas Skeins; Melvina, who was subject to epileptic fits, is dead; Nancy married Moses Shiner. Benjamin served in the Confederate army under Lieut. Alonzo Calvin Bowles, throughout the campaigns of Gen. Price.

EDWARD, son of John, married Miss Stockstall, sister to Susan and Hulda. They both died about 1900.

Their two sons were James and Lafayette. James is about 70 years of age, unmarried, and lives in South Greenfield, Mo. He remained with his father and mother until they died. He is a very good and wise man. Lafayette lives in Cooper county, Mo.

BENJAMIN, son of John, married Marietta Priddy of Henrico county, Va., about 1839. She was born in 1816 and is still living in Colorado with her son John Bacon Bowles. Benjamin came to Missouri with John P. W. Bowles in 1839, and settled in Dade county. Their four children were: Joseph Henry, John Bacon, Austin and Ann.

JOSEPH HENRY, son of Benjamin and Marietta, married Lavilette Leiper and have two living children, Julian and Oscar. Julian is one of the largest stockraisers in Wyoming; he has married recently and lives at Medicine Bow, Wyo. Oscar married about 1902 Nora Evans, by whom he has one little girl.

JOHN BACON married Birdie Barry. He is now living near Hudson, Col. He was born about 1852. He has four daughters living, three of them are Ollie, Lida and Dottie. Ollie married Joseph Olinger.

AUSTIN married Allce McInturff, and lives near Del Norte, Col. Their five children are Oda, Richard, McInturff, Tina and Ethel. Oda married Victor Stevenson, and has one child. Richard is married. McInturff is going to school, and Ethel and Tina are teachers.

ANN, only daughter of Benjamin and Marietta, married Jacob Jones, and has a large family living

near South Greenfield, Mo.

THOMAS, son of John and Winnie, married Hulda Stockstall, sister to Susan, by whom he had nine children: William, Calvin, Alexander, Decatur, Patty, Betty, Louise, Eliza and another daughter. WILLIAM, born about 1837, married Elizabeth. He lives at Miller, Mo. Their children were Isaac, who died about 1900; Lawrence, who is married and living somewhere near Miller; and three girls. CALVIN married and lives at Miller. The children were Thomas, Oscar, Delbert and four daughters. Thomas married Jane Forshea; he died about 1892, leaving a large family in Missouri. Oscar and Delbert live near Miller. The eldest daughter married Frank Gamble, the second daughter married Jack Gamble, brother to Frank; the third married Wm. Henshaw; the fourth married John Henshaw, brother to William.

ALEXANDER married Narcisia Steeley. He died about 1887, survived by seven sons and one daughter. The sons were William, John, Price, Clint, Hardin, Watson, Loney. William married Tracy Bird, and lives near South Greenfield, Mo. Price is married and lives at Ash Grove, Mo. Watson married Miss Steeley, his cousin. Clint is unmarried. Hardin married Luvenia, daughter of John P. W. Bowles, and they have two boys and two girls: Alma, twins Elva and Elvis and a baby born in 1906; they live near Prowers, Col. John married Lulu Carrico and lives near South Greenfield, Mo. Alexander's daughter married Bose Tucker and lives in Prowers, Col.

DECATUR died from consumption about 1882.

PATTY married James Nixon, and died about 1892 leaving a large family now living in southwestern Missouri.

BETTY married John McGehee, whose brother, Rev. James McGehee, was the great Methodist preacher. Betty's daughter Lena lives near Round Grove, Mo.

LOUISE married John Sandford, son of John P. W. Bowles. Her children's names will be found in the lineage of John Sandford Bowles.

ELIZA married Rev. William Dotrey, a Methodist preacher. She had a large family.

The fourth daughter of Thomas married Watson Bennett, a very wealthy man of Mount Vernon, Mo. Her sons are great horsemen, and recently sold a horse for \$20,000.

The descendants of John Bowles and Winnie Britain are settled in all the Western states, and are almost exclusively farmers, stockbreeders or ministers. As the family for centuries, both in England and Virginia, have been successful in these avocations, it seems but an instance of hereditary instinct for them to follow these pursuits in the great West. John, the founder of the family in Missouri, was a Baptist minister.

The third son of Thomas Philip and Sarah Bacon was

PHILIP, who died unmarried when about 23 years of age.

The fourth son of Thomas Philip and Sarah Bacon was

THOMAS, who married (1) Rebecca Williamson, of Henrico county, Va., daughter of John Williamson; (2) Sallie Rawlings, daughter of Colonel Rawlings of Spottsylvania county. The marriage to Rebecca Williamson occurred Sept. 21, 1803, with John Williamson on bond. He married Sallie Rawlings on Jan. 25, 1825, his wife Rebecca having died in 1821. Thomas was born near Bowles' Mills, on the Hanover side of the Chickahominy river, on November 2, 1781. In 1805 "Thomas Bowles paid taxes on 5 blacks over 16 years, 1 black over 12 years, 7 horses and one tract 103 acres, one tract 142 1-2 acres." A record states "Thomas Bowles, of Hanover county, shall take Simon Jones, a free negro, and teach him how to farm. Bond filed for same." Thomas and Benjamin Bowles were among those contributing "3 days labor to raising Salem Church," which was built in 1809. In 1839 he moved to Missouri with his wife and all the children by his last marriage. He died in Missouri a few years after settling. His wife Sallie survived him but a few years. His son Lyddall had settled in Missouri about 1835, returned to Virginia and accompanied his father out in 1839. Lyddall, who was of a bold and restless character, died about 1848. The children of Thomas Bowles by Rebecca Williamson were:

John Price Williamson, b. April 24, 1814.

Lyddall.

Benjamin.

Maria.

Mary Ann.

The children of Thomas

by Sallie Rawlings were:

James.

Luvenia, m. Mr. Ward; living in Kansas.

Rebecca.

JOHN PRICE WILLIAMSON married Louise Priddy, of Henrico county, Va., in 1835, and in 1839 he moved to Missouri. He was one of those dauntless pioneers who delighted in the conflict with the wilderness, and who have done so much to spread the fame of Missouri as a producer of bold types of Americans. After the death of his wife Louise he married Melvina Carter, daughter of Captain Carter of Richmond, Va., in 1859. He lived for many years in Dade county. His children by Louise Priddy were:

Alonzo Calvin, b. Dec. 8, 1836, in Virginia.

Rebecca Ann, b. in Virginia.

John Sandford, b. 1843, in Missouri.

Edward Bruce, b. 1847.

Maria Louise, b. 1850.

Jasper Newton, b. 1854.

The children of John Price Williamson by Melvina Carter were

Margaret Eleanor, b. 1865.

Cynthia Ann, b. July 4, 1866.

Henry Lee, b. Dec. 15, 1869.

James Aliscn, b. April 20, 1873.

Luvenia Jane, b. Sept. 27, 1874.

Another child dead.

ALONZO CALVIN BOWLES, when less than four years old, accompanied his parents to Missouri.

When the Civil War began he entered the Confederate army, and became a lieutenant under General Price, and with the unconquerable spirit which distinguishes his race he still honors the cause for which he so desperately fought. After the war he went to Texas, where he has since lived, and is a stockraiser and farmer near Waco. His wife Christenia was born Nov. 15, 1843. Their children are:

OSCAR, b. June 24, 1866; stockraiser and farmer, at Lanham, Texas.

MRS. EARL FINLEY, b. July 7, 1870; lives in Waco, Texas.

THURSTON, b. Aug. 31, 1872; in livery business in Waco, Texas.

CLARA MAY, b. Aug. 11, 1879. Teacher.
ROY and LOY (twins) b. March 10, 1886.

JOHN SANDFORD married Louise, daughter of Alexander Bowles. John Sandford is a farmer and stockraiser at Ronnd Grove, Mo. Their children are: Lena, who married Roscoe Wilkes and lives at Nedderland, Col.; Pearl, who married Loney Bowles, son of Alexander; Vida lives with her father; Lawson, who lives at Carthage, Mo., married Mary Gunnells, by whom he has four children; William is unmarried and lives in Denver, Col., where he is employed by the Bowles-Buffe Land Company.

EDWARD BRUCE is engaged in mining, farming and stockraising at Harris, Col.

MARIA LOUISE married Mr. King and lives at Ione, Oregon.

JASPER NEWTON was a stockraiser and farmer near Plattville, Col., and is now President of the Bowles-Buffe Land Company.

MARGARET ELEANOR married Mr. Cochran and lives at Lamar, Col.

CYNTHIA ANN married Mr. Carrico and lives at Bliss, Idaho.

HENRY LEE BOWLES lives in Denver, where he was engaged in real estate, mining, and nursery growing. He is married, and is now Secretary of the Bowles-Buffe Land Co. Henry Lee is deeply interested in the genealogy of the family, and has furnished much information regarding the descendants of John and John Price Williamson Bowles.

JAMES ALISON is a stockraiser and farmer at Bliss, Idaho. He is married and has children: Howard, b. Jan. 8, 1899; Alta, b. June 23, 1901; Elva, b. Jan. 15, 1903. 65

The fifth son of Thomas Philip and Sarah Bacon was

LYDDALL, who was born in the Chickahominy home-
stead on the Hanover side of the river, April 15,
1783. He married (1) Elizabeth Smith, daughter
of Captain Obadiah Smith of Henrico county, and
Betsy Burton; (2) Sally Waller Price, daughter
of Richard Price of Kentucky, who was killed at
the battle of Raisin in the war of 1812. Elizabeth
Smith was born Jan. 4, 1783; married Lyddall
Dec. 14, 1805; and died Feb. 19, 1821. Obadiah,
the father of Elizabeth, was the son of Isaac Smith
of Henrico county, and the father of Betsy Burton

was Captain William Burton. Obadiah was Ensign in the Fifth Virginia Regiment in February, 1777; Lieutenant December 10, 1777; transferred to Third Virginia Regiment September 14, 1778; resigned April 25, 1779. Sally Waller Price was born March 18, 1796; married Lyddall March 17, 1824; died July 9, 1835. Although the youngest son Lyddall seems to have been possessed of much property, for besides his estate in Hanover county upon which he employed 12 blacks he owned tracts in Henrico county, one tract of 240 acres he bought from James Edwards in Oct. 1806, and on June 2, 1806, he bought from his brother William half of William's share of the tract left to them jointly by their father, and in November, 1812, he bought the remainder of William's share. In 1809 he paid taxes on 337 acres in Henrico county. The following was recorded March 9, 1809: "Mary Royall, late Mary Smith, Lyddall Bowles and Elizabeth his wife, (late Smith), and Nancy Smith, aunts of Obadiah Smith, late of Henrico, deed to Martin and Jacob Smith." Mary Royall, now King, Lyddall and wife and Nancy Smith made corrected deed of same property. In 1821 Lyddall was elected ruling elder of the Hanover Baptist Church. He died October 24, 1835, and his will probated Nov. 24. It is recorded on "Dec. 2, 1835. \$23,600

Peter W. Grubbs, of Richmond, and William B. Bowles of Hanover county, only qualified executors of Lyddall Bowles, deceased, late of Henrico county, to Robert Priddy, whereas Lyddall Bowles by his last will and testament admitted to record

in Henrico Court, subjects his whole estate, both real and personal, to payment of his debts, and leaves it discretionary with his executors as to what part thereof shall be sold for that purpose: Mills known as Mosby's Mills (counties of Henrico and Hanover dividing line) on Chickahominy Swamp, with 10 acres of land on south side pond in Henrico and 5 acres on north side pond in Hanover county, also land covered by water in said pond."

"July 11, 1836.	\$888.00
Executors of Lyddall Bowles to Benjamin Slocum, tract of 103 acres on R. F. & P. R'y; 77 1-2 acres on Horsepen Branch."	
"July 18, 1836.	\$440.00
Same to Robert Ellett, 106 3-4 acres."	
"Oct. 22, 1836.	\$1154.25
Same to James R. Hawkins 243 acres on Horsepen Branch (called Gregory), plat of same on record with this deed."	
"Jan. 12, 1838.	\$1890.00
Same to Wm. King and James Ryall, two tracts on both sides of Chickahominy Swamp in Henrico and Hanover, and on which is situated Bowles' Mills, 17 8 acres in Hanover mill-house dam, etc., 4 acres in Henrico."	
"June 18, 1838.	\$1192.00
"Same to George Drewry 447 acres; same tract said Lyddall Bowles resided at period of his death, on R. F. & P. R'y."	
"Nov. 25, 1843	\$448.00
Same to Jacob B. Kesser et als 64 acres on west side of R. F. & P. R'y about 11 miles from Rich-	

mond."

"Feb. 5, 1846. \$50.00

Same to Jacob Kearsey 1 1-2 acres on Brook Turnpike 3 miles from courthouse."

It is worthy of note that the Grubbs name is also in the lineage of John Bowles of Goochland, and Peter Grubbs gave a deed for 92 acres purchased by Lyddall in 1806, and in 1814 John Bowles of Goochland paid taxes on a 92 acre tract in Henrico. The children of Lyddall Bowles and Elizabeth Smith were:

Sarah Adeline, b. Oct. 19, 1806; d. April 15, 1878.

Philip, b. May 1, 1808; d. aged 13 days.

Martin Smith, b. Nov. 7, 1809; d. June 17, 1893.

William Bacon, b. June 22, 1811; d. Oct. 24, 1838.

Lyddall, Jr., b. Aug. 16, 1815;

Elizabeth Ann, b. April 8, 1817; d. Mar. 29, 1830.

Maria L., b. Dec. 31, 1820; d. aged 5 weeks.

Sally W. Price, Lyddall's second wife, was the granddaughter of Rev. Wm. E. Waller of Spotsylvania county. Her parents settled in Woodford county, Ky., where Sally W. Price was born. The children of Lyddall by Sally were:

Mary Waller, b. Jan. 30, 1825; d. Aug. 17, 1900.

Richard Price, b. April 23, 1827; d. Sept. 1839.

Eliza Price, b. Sept. 13, 1832;

Sally Price, b. June, 1835; d. Nov. 22, 1835.

The second son of Lyddall and Elizabeth was MARTIN SMITH, who married Lucy Cross of Hanover county. He was much interested in religious matters and took a prominent part in all the Baptist revivals and meetings. He has been described

as a "good, old-time shouting Baptist," and his enthusiasm was such that he travelled all over the State with the Baptist ministers. His wealth and kindly character permitted him to do much practical good, and he was well known and highly esteemed. It is related of him that he never had to do but one day's manual work in his life, and that was caused when, with some boy companions, he had partaken of too much cider, and his father, as a punishment, made him work a long day in hauling wood. It is said that he never afterwards drank spirituous liquors. The children of Martin Smith and Lucy Cross were:

William Thomas, b. Nov. 22, 1833; d. Dec. 23, 1899
Sarah Adeline, b. Mar. 5, 1837; d. Sept. 29, 1886.
Lyddall, b. Aug. 20, 1838; d. June 21, 1906.
Samuella Lavinia, b. Sept. 1, 1847.

WILLIAM THOMAS married Nov. 16, 1859, Ella Elizabeth Glazebrook, daughter of Robert Snead Glazebrook and Susan Frazier. Susan was the daughter of John Frazier of Spotsylvania and Sarah Branch of Chesterfield co. Robert Snead was the son of John Glazebrook and Judith Blackwell, whose brothers John and David Blackwell were Revolutionary soldiers, and her cousins were Captain Thomas Blackwell and Lieutenant Joseph Blackwell and Samuel Blackwell of the Virginia troops. William Thomas was a brick manufacturer and contractor of Richmond, Va., and was very successful. He was a man of splendid physical proportions, being 6 feet, 3 ins. in height and weigh-

ing 240 lbs. He was a soldier of the Confederacy, serving in the Tenth Va. Cavalry, Co. I, with Captain Hopkins, and later Captain McDowell, Col. Lucien Davis Williams commanding. The children of William Thomas and Ella Elizabeth were: ROSA ELLA, b. Oct. 23, 1862; mar. Clarence Gordon Wright, Feb. 16, 1886.

EFFIE ROBERT, b. Feb. 1, 1867; mar. Henry Spiller Kelley, December 28, 1892. Their daughter Elizabeth Marlborough Kelley was born Oct. 6, 1895. It is due to the deep interest of Effie Robert in her ancestry that this History of the Bowles Family was compiled.

THOMAS SMITH, b. Feb. 14, 1868; mar. Effie Lewis, nf Roanoke, Jan. 2, 1906.

BEULAH (DOLLY), b. Feb. 10, 1872; mar. William Garlick Mahone, of King William county, Nov. 22, 1893. Their son Thomas William was born Jan. , 1897.

The oldest daughter of Martin Smith and Lucy Cross was

SARAH ADELINE, who married, May 7, 1857, William R. Thomas, of Hanover county, near Ashland. Their children were:

Carrah B. Thomas.

Emma A. Thomas; d. June 6, 1877, aged 15 years.

A. Wilton Thomas, d. June 10, 1869, aged 2 years.

Robert Wythe Thomas, d. Feb. 14, 1891, aged 20 years.

Russell A. Thomas, d. Dec. 30, 1873, aged 5 mos.

John G. Thomas, mar. Louise Adelaide Tiller April 15, 1896. His children are Sarah

Isabelle, aged 9 years; Margaret Ethel, aged 6 years; Annie Maud, aged 2 years.

Hattie Adeline, mar. Bernard S. Hall April 10, 1901. Her children are Robert Garnet, aged 5 years; Mattie Virginia, aged 1 1-2 years.

The third child of Martin Smith and Lucy Cross was

LYDDALL, who married Martha Francis Walker Mar. 22, 1866. Martha F. was the daughter of John Walker, and died March 29, 1893. Their children were:

NANNIE LILLIAN, b. Dec. 20, 1866; mar. Joseph W. Terrell Dec. 20, 1893. Their children are Fannie Emmaline, b. Nov. 10, 1895; Charles Lyddall, b. Jan. 28, 1897; Martha Washington, b. Aug. 26, 1898; Elma May b. April 8, 1901; Ruth Elizabeth, b. Feb. 27, 1906.

RICHARD AUBREY, b. Dec. 18, 1868; mar. Cora Myrtle Francis, Dec. 19, 1899. Richard A. died July 25, 1902.

LYDDALL, b. Dec. 15, 1870; d. Oct. 13, 1892.

HATTIE MAY, b. Sept. 19, 1872; d. Sept. 29, 1874.

JOHN MARTIN, b. Aug. 25, 1874; mar. Dec. 23, 1897, Clara Bell Brown; d. March 29, 1907. His children are William Lyddall, b. Sept. 3, 1899; John Edward, b. Nov. 9, 1900; Richard Aubrey, b. Oct. 25, 1902.

JAMES HENRY, b. May 22, 1877; mar. Maggie Raymond Davis Feb. 7, 1906.

EMMA LUCY, b. Nov. 10, 1879; mar. Robert Cross Dec. 19, 1900. Their children are Everett Waverly, b. Oct. 17, 1901; Wylie Eggleston, b. Aug. 18, 1906.

The fourth child of Martin Smith and Lucy Cress was

SAMUELLA LAVINIA, whom married John William Valentine, son of Mann Valentine and Ann Barlow, Nov. 10, 1884. Their son Ernest Warriner was born Jan. 8, 1891.

The Virginia Pedigree is continued on

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The Maryland Branch.

The Maryland family is distinguished among the branches of the Bowles family by the distinct line of descent from the English progenitor.

The direct ancestor of the Maryland family was

T. BOWLES, the English medallist and engraver of London, of whom Walpole said: "his work was the finest to survive the eighteenth century," was born about 1712, or as some biographies state, in 1702. He had at least two sons,

CARRINGTON BOWLES, the well-known print seller of St. Paul's, who was so often mentioned in the literature of the eighteenth century. His shop in St. Paul's Churchyard was the most famous of its

kind, and his prints were seen in all the centres of refinement in the kingdom. His brother

THOMAS BOWLES emigrated to America in 1758 and settled in Frederick county, Maryland. He possessed an education acquired in the best English schools and became a schoolmaster. Having a keen business mind he acquired wealth sufficient to purchase an extensive plantation. He was Clerk of the County and was held in the highest esteem by his neighbors. His wife was named Eleanor; she died March 30, 1813. Thomas died August 1, 1800. The children of Thomas and Eleanor were William Augustus, Thomas, John, Catharine, Mary Neil, Samuel, Susanna, Isaac, Evan, James, Anne Matilda, Juliet.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, born October 22, 1763; died December 23, 1805, in Morro Castle, Havana. General in the British Army, Chief of the Creek and Cherokee Nations. His life will be found printed immediately after this pedigree.

THOMAS, born March 29, 1765.

JOHN, born October 10, 1766; died February 25, 1834; married February 9, 1795, to Jane. Their children were Thomas Carrington; Lucretia, b. July 12, 1798; Catharine, b. July 17, 1800; Mary, b. June 24, 1801; Sarah, b. Dec. 24, 1803; John Samuel, b. March 13, 1809; married Anna Charles. Descendants given presently.

CATHARINE, b. June 3, 1769.

MARY NEIL, b. March 22, 1771.

SAMUEL, b. April 15, 1773.

SUSANNA, b. June 3, 1775.

ISAAC, b. April 1, 1777.

EVAN, b. December 3, 1778.

JAMES, b. December 28, 1780.

ANNA MATILDA, b. May 20, 1783.

JULIET, b. October 9, 1784.

The oldest son of John and Jane was
THOMAS CARRINGTON, b. Nov. 28, 1795, d. April
8, 1857, in Clayton Co., Iowa; mar. Mar. 28,
1819, to Jane Rogers, b. April 17, 1798, in Dauphin
Co., Penn., d. April 18, 1884, in Clayton
Co., Iowa. Their children were

Eleanor Jane, b. Feb. 1, 1820, in Washington
Co., Md., mar. Feb. 14, 1859, in Clayton Co.,
Iowa, to Seldon Candee; no issue.

The second child of Thomas Carrington and
Jane Rogers was

John Carrington, b. Nov. 16, 1821, in Wash-
ington Co., Md. Died in infancy?

The third child of Thomas Carrington and Jane Rogers was Lucretia Sarah, b. Sept. 19, 1823, in Holmes Co., Ohio; mar. Aug. 23, 1858, in Clayton Co., Iowa, to Joshua Reese. Their children were Jennie M., unmarried in 1904, and Ellsworth, who is dead.

The fourth child of Thomas Carrington and Jane Rogers was Elizabeth Rogers, b. Jan. 1, 1826, in Holmes Co., Ohio; mar. Nov. 5, 1846, in same county, to Stephen Thompson.

The fifth child of Thomas Carrington and Jane Rogers was Theodore George Crawford, of whom presently.

The sixth child of Thomas Carrington and Jane Rogers was James Rogers, of whom presently.

The seventh child of Thomas Carrington and Jane Rogers was Nathan Drake, b. May 3, 1833, in Holmes Co., Ohio; mar. Oct. 1856, in Clayton Co., Iowa, to Bertha. No issue. Both dead.

The eighth child of Thomas Carrington and Jane Rogers was DAVID DRAKE, b. May 3, 1833, in Holmes Co., Ohio; married Jan. 5, 1859, in Clayton County, Iowa, to Nancy; lives retired in Rock-

well, Cerro Gordo County, Iowa. Children : Jane Ellen, born December 6, 1859. Proprietor of Woman's Noonday Club Restaurant, St. Louis, Missouri.

Thomas.

William.

Cameron.

Lucretia.

Laura.

Rilla, who married Chester Sullivan.

Verne.

The ninth child of Thomas Carrington and Jane Rogers was

REV. ORLYN DAVIDSON, D. D., born June 14, 1836, in Holmes County, Ohio; married September 10, 1863, in Clayton County, Iowa, to Rachel. He was a Methodist minister in Iowa, where he resided from early childhood. He died March 13, 1879. The children were :

MAY, b. March 12, 1866; married A. A. Reed, Superintendent of Schools at Superior, Neb.; children: Merrill Vergil, b. Feb. 23, 1894. Carolyn, b. July 25, 1899.

LILLIAN, b. Feb. 28, 1873; mar. Mr. Anderson in 1903; children: Frank, Nellie, died in infancy.

The tenth child of Thomas Carrington and Jane Rogers was

May Matilda, b. July 28, 1840, in Holmes Co., Ohio, died there July 30, 1840.

The fifth child of Thomas Carrington and Jane was **THEODORE GEORGE CRAWFORD**, b. July 3, 1828, in Holmes Co., Ohio; d. April 8, 1879, at Olathe, Kansas. Married June 18, 1857, at New Brighton, Pa., to Mary Emma Pettit, b. Oct. 16, 1839, in Bedford Co., Pa., d. January 2, 1897, in Westport, Kansas City, Mo. Theodore G. C. Bowles served during the Civil War as 1st Lieutenant, Reg. Quartermaster 15th Ohio Infantry, Aug. 1861; Captain, Quartermaster Volunteers, April 1862; Captain on General Johnston's Staff; Brevet Major Volunteers Mar. 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war; mustered out Mar. 25, 1866. Member of the Kansas Legislature. Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Olathe, Kans. (See the U. S. Biographical Dictionary, Army and Navy Register, etc.) Children were:

EDWARD WINTHROP, b. May 28, 1860, in Mansfield, O.; mar. Jan. 22, 1891, at Wellington, Kansas, to Ella Elizabeth Rouse, b. June 9, 1867, in Cincinnati, O.. Children:

Theodore Crawford, b. in Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 23, 1894.

Howard Winthrop, b. in Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 2, 1898.

LOUIS CARRINGTON, b. April 22, 1854, in Jeffersonville, Ind.; mar. in Pittsburg, Kansas, Feb. 19, 1890, to Julia Braznell. Children:

Lysle Carrington, b. in Pittsburg, Kansas. Mary Henrietta, died in infancy.

MARY EMMA, b. Jan. 19, 1869, in Ottawa, Kansas; mar. in Kansas City, Mo., June 21, 1900, to Franz Georg Ernst Buerger, b. June 3, 1863, at Soemmerda, Thuringia, Germany. Children:

Franz Bowles Buerger, born in Kansas City, Mo., May 22, 1903.

EDNA RUTH, b. December 25, 1872, in Ottawa, Kansas; d. there August 25, 1873.

EUGENE P. TTIT, b. March 28, 1875, in Ottawa, Kansas; mar. in Salt Lake City, Utah, March 5, 1902, to Florence Bramwell.

The sixth child of Thomas Carrington and Jane was

JAMES ROGERS, b. May 30, 1831, in Holmes Co., Ohio; mar. Aug. 31, 1853, in Keokuk, Lee Co., Iowa, to Mary Ann McEveny. James Rogers lives at 1321 Olive street, Kansas City, Mo. He is a contractor who has been engaged successfully in the construction of large enterprises. Children:

ALICE, died in infancy.

CHARLES MADISON, b. 1856, in Keokuk, Iowa; mar. Emma Dillman in 1880. Lives at 228 N. Mill street, Kansas City, Kansas, where he is successfully engaged in politics. Children:

Ernie Dale, born July 15, 1882, in Kansas City, Kansas.

Ray Russell, born October 21, 1885, in Kansas City, Kansas.

Hazel, born August 28, 1894, in Kansas City, Kansas.

IDA MAY, born October 20, 1859, in Leasburg, Crawford County, Mo. Lives in the family home at 1321 Olive street, Kansas City, Mo.

CONSTANCE LUILLA, born May 19, 1869, in Keokuk Lee County, Iowa; married Oliver Neal Axtell, a civil engineer, in 1901. Lives at 4408 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.

The sixth child of John and Jane was

JOHN SAMUEL, born March 13, 1809; married Anna Charles. Children:

ANNA JEANETTE, born in Maryland; married Daniel Deford, Ottawa, Kansas. Children: Frank Porter, born and died in Ottawa, Kans. Arthur.

ERNEST, born in Maryland; married Mary Dunn; lives in Kansas City, Mo. Children:

Kitty.

Lee.

Iris.

Robert Edward Harry.

CHARLES, born in Maryland; married Gussie:

lives in Wyoming, Cambria post office.

JOSEPH, born in Maryland; died in Wyoming, unmarried.

THOMAS, born in Maryland; married Anna; died in St, Louis, Mo. Child:

Anna.

MOLLY, born in Maryland; died in Ottawa, Kansas; married David Wychoff; no issue.

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(For Continued Maryland Genealogy see after Life of General Wm. Augustus Bowles.)

**THE LIFE
OF
GENERAL WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOWLES.**

William Augustus Bowles, the eldest son of Thomas Bowles, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, October 22, 1763. His early education was received from the small library of his father, and any deficiency in this early training was afterward supplied by the marvellous natural talents of this adventurous native of the frontier of America. 43

"He was but a boy when the war which severed America from Britain burst forth. Fascinated from his cradle with the idea of a military life, when but 13

years of age he fled from the paternal roof and determined to gratify his romantic wishes. It were vain to inquire whether he was stimulated by a partiality for the English name or by an innate love of enterprise; but it is evident that he had not obtained that mature judgment which alone could have enabled him to weigh and determine the justice of the contest.

"After surmounting a variety of difficulties and undergoing the almost incredible fatigues and dangers of a long and lonely march through the woods, he arrived at the British camp in Philadelphia.

"Unknown and youthful, he was reduced to the necessity of entering an old regiment of foot, where he was received as a volunteer, a term by which it is not meant to convey the station of a common soldier, but that of a young man serving in expectation of promotion. Soon after this he obtained a commission in a corps of Maryland troops commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel James Chalmers

When the army was forced to make a retrograde movement from Philadelphia young Bowles accompanied his regiment as a subaltern, and served along with the flank companies at the battle of Monmouth.

Towards the Autumn of 1778 he embarked for the island of Jamaica, and afterwards proceeded to Pensacola, in West Florida. At the latter place he was deprived of his commission in consequence of his defiance of the rigid rules of discipline. Having been brought up amidst the forests of the frontier this young man was unused to restraint and unaccustomed to subordination. He felt himself fitted to command and could not submit to the iron discipline of a well-appointed regular army.

Young Bowlee submitted to his fate, not merely with fortitude, but even with the appearance of joy. Instead of deprecating the melancholy lot which seemed to await him, he appeared gay, unconcerned and happy at having regained his liberty. It is thus that he is described by a brother-officer in the "Authentic Memoirs of General William Augustus Bowles, Ambassador of the United Nations of Creeks and Cherokees to the Court of London," 1791.

"Behold, then, this disbanded young soldier, his last shilling gone, too proud to beg, and too independent to stoop to menial offices, an uncultivated and savage country around him, no guide but chance, and no resource but his own fortitude, behold him on the brink of apparently inevitable ruin. But Fortune, whose peculiar care he seems to have been, stepped in to save him. A party of the Creek nation were on their return home from Pensacola, where they had been to receive their annual subsidy, and young Bowles, delighted with the novelty of the situation now opened to him, joined the party, having first, in contempt, thrown his regimental coat into the sea."

A situation so flattering to the independence natural to his heart had doubtless many attractions. But whether, through the sameness of the scene or a constitutional restlessness, or actuated through pride to show himself once more to those who had reduced him to the appearance of a savage, he left his protectors, after having resided with them for a few months, and came unattended to Pensacola.

When he arrived on the opposite shore of the bay, he found a hogshead, which some British ship had left behind it, and Bowles, impatient of delay, without

waiting for any other conveyance, used this hogshead for his boat, the branch of a tree his mast, a blanket his sail, and a few stones his ballast.

In this dangerous craft he navigated the extensive Pensacola bay, procuring food by fowling and fishing, and at night regaling on his prey.

In this very hogshead, perhaps, his bosom first throbbed with the desire of nautical knowledge. Here also he had occasion to seek for resource in himself alone, resources which at a future day were to shield him in the hour of danger, and which alone could complete him for the leadership of a brave and gallant nation.

It was in Pensacola that Col. Faulder, the author of "The Memoirs of General Bowles," first saw the young Bowles, and his curiosity strongly aroused concerning so strange a character, and the Colonel's mind presaged the daring actions which distinguished the "Beloved Warrior," by which appellation he was universally known to the Creeks and Cherokees.

But this precarious livelihood did not last long. The winter of 1779 will long be remembered in the Floridas, and young Bowles, almost naked, superior to the injuries of men, found in the elements an enemy which no strength of constitution could withstand. He wanted shelter and it was not long before he received it. Among the inhabitants of the town there was one, a baker, under whose roof he remained the greater part of the winter, who, finding him a strong, robust lad, thought it reasonable he should help to make the bread which he so plentifully ate.

Highly impressed, as Bowles was, with a sense of obligation for the hospitality of the stranger, an

aversion to manual labor, peculiar to the habits in which he had so lately indulged, made him reject the proposal, and he would again have been exposed to all his former hardships but for his old friends the Creeks.

The extraordinary inclemency of the weather had brought them down for provisions, and Bowles once more returned with them and remained nearly two years. During this period he strengthened the ties of friendship by marrying Singing Bird, the daughter of one of their chiefs.

In "Pickett's History of Alabama" he is thus pictured at this time: "The elegant and commanding form of this wonderful man, fine address, beautiful countenance of varied expression, his exalted genius, daring and intrepidity, all connected with an unceasingly active and ambitious mind, eminently fitted him to sway the savage Indians and worse traders among whom he lived"

On the breaking out of hostilities with Spain, he was distinguished in so eminent a degree for vigor and coolness in action that his fame spread through all the Floridas, and the most venerable chiefs pointed him out as an example worthy of imitation.

Having now acquired considerable influence among the Creeks, who had adopted him into their tribe at the very period when he was considered an outcast by those of his own blood, Bowles determined nevertheless to make use of all his influence for the advantage of Britain, seeing that the Creeks, menaced on one side by the Americans and on the other by the Spaniards, must depend upon the aid of Britain.

He accordingly collected a small body of Indians,

marched to the succor of Pensacola, then menaced by the Spaniards under Don Galvez, and where he was of considerable service to general Campbell during the seige. He distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly at a sortie made by only ninety-six rank and file of provincial troops on the enemy's lines at 12 o'clock noon, when the British carried the advanced post with the loss of only one man, while fifty out of seven hundred Spaniards in the works were killed by the bayonet alone, besides a great number who were shot while flying along the trenches.

But the career of this singular man was nearly terminated by one of those numerous accidents to which soldiers are ever liable during a seige. A few days after the memorable sally alluded to above, the British advanced redoubt happened to be blown up just as Mr. Bowles was entering it, and had this misfortune occurred but a few seconds sooner he must have inevitably perished. But although he escaped unhurt he experienced the sensation arising from the destruction and annihilation of an hundred men within a few yards of him.

The services of Mr. Bowles were so highly considered during this memorable seige that he was reinstated in his former rank in the army and mentioned in despatches to headquarters. He was publicly thanked by General Campbell, and retired with the garrison to New York where he continued until duly exchanged in the course of the following year.

It is fitting here to include one other of the many military adventures in which he was engaged. In the year 1780 a small detachment was sent out with the intention of surprising the Spanish fortified town of

Mobile. Bowles, with several hundred Indians, joined the party, himself so exactly resembling a savage warrior that unless he had discovered himself, he would never have been recognized by his old acquaintances, several of whom served in this expedition. At daylight on the morning of the 7th of January, 1780, the signal being given to commence the assault, the young American left his tribe to fight after their own manner, and rushed on with the British troops. This small body, consisting of no more than fifty soldiers, forced the Spanish works, and actually carried them in opposition to four hundred of the enemy, who attempted to escape on board an armed vessel; but they were intercepted by the Indians, who killed many of them after they had reached the boats.

This very circumstance contributed to the mis-carriage of the enterprise, for the flight of the garrison being precluded, the troops composing it took shelter in their barracks, whence they fired with equal safety and success at such soldiers as had not perished in the assault, for by this time more than one half the original detachment had been killed or wounded.

In the midst of the tumult, carnage and confusion which ensued, Bowles was employed in taking aim coolly and deliberately with his rifle at the enemy stationed at the windows, afterwards posting himself behind a tree, loading and firing alone; but he was at length dislodged by a cannon ball, which shivered the body and branches, and compelled him also to retreat along with his remaining companions, now in full march homeward.

He, however, had not the good fortune to be beloved so much in the regiment to which he again be-

longed, as he was among the Indians, for he was soon after this put under arrest in consequence of menacing a superior officer, and between 20 and 30 articles were exhibited against him before a general court martial. On his trial several friends, among them officers of high rank, testified in his behalf, and his valuable services being reviewed, he triumphantly was acquitted.

Having about this time received a furlough from Lord Dorchester, he set out to visit his father in Maryland. His restless character, however, did not permit him to remain long, and he soon rejoined his adopted brethren, the Creeks, in East Florida. He resided with them about a year, and although no more than 19 years of age, he appears at this period to have meditated schemes of ambition which conducted him finally to the leadership of that important nation. Even now he had acquired their esteem by his knowledge of military discipline, tactics and cool, vigorous skill in battle, and left them deeply impressed both with respect for his talents and affection for his person.

After exploring the coasts of the two Floridas, he first visited the Southern States, and then repaired to the Bahamas, where he displayed the versatility of his talents by acting in the theatre for the relief of the loyalist families who had been forced to take refuge there. On this occasion he actually ornamented the scenes with his own hand; but, as New Providence did not at that time possess the proper colors for his likenesses, he turned chemist and created them. In addition to the accomplishments of acting and painting this self-taught genius made himself master of the rudiments of music, in which he became tolerably proficient.

But, amidst pursuits of this kind, Mr. Bowles was not inattentive to matters of higher concern; indeed, it became afterwards apparent that these polite occupations were but a screen for his warlike ambitions. Having at length accumulated a quantity of warlike supplies and a vessel to transport them, he repaired to the continent, and being joined by a strong detachment of Creeks, waited in the neighborhood of St. Marks, on the Bay of Appalachia, for the arrival of his stores. The Spanish governor of the adjacent town was greatly alarmed, but on a remonstrance on the part of Bowles, accompanied with a threat, that in case of any opposition, the Creeks would attack the Spanish, the cargo was successfully landed, and was soon after conveyed by horses to the interior of the country. It seems to have been his intention to form a magazine for the supply of the Creeks and Cherokees with arms and ammunition, with a view of penetrating into the Spanish dominions in South America, and waging perpetual war with a nation against whom he and they bore the most implacable enmity.

In the course of this project he made many voyages to the Bahamas, in one of which he carried over five chiefs. On the return voyage with these warriors the ship was almost sunk during a dreadful storm, but having safely landed his supplies, he now determined to instruct his companions in the art of navigation, and for this purpose made several excursions into the Gulf of Mexico. In one of these he was attacked by a Spanish vessel cruising for the express purpose of intercepting him, for the Spanish governors in America had now become convinced that he not only intended to establish an independent power in Florida, but in-

tended also to create a maritime state. They accordingly resorted to every expedient to apprehend him, or betray and murder him, having offered a reward of six thousand dollars and fifteen hundred barrels of rum for his head.

When attacked by the Spanish ship Bowles had recourse to strategy, for, upon being fired upon, he immediately slackened sail, and when the Spanish, thinking he was helpless, were about to board, he received them with so severe and unexpected a fire from six 4-pounders which had been masked that they were glad to permit him to escape.

At this time he impressed into his service some of the desperate buccaneers who infested the Florida seas, and utilized them both for teaching the Creeks and Cherokees the details of navigation and for capturing ships from the Spanish which he afterwards used in his scheme of empire. Among these buccaneers were three who had become notorious for deeds of blood, Willbanks, Blackbeard and Moses Price.

On returning to the Creek country Mr. Bowles was made First Counsellor by the assembled Creek and Cherokee chiefs, which office gave him the highest civil power, and shortly afterward he was elected Commander-in-Chief of their armies by acclamation, thus uniting in his own person the two greatest offices.

About this time Fate struck a great blow at the ambition of Bowles. A fleet of 18 captured Spanish ships intended to convey the Creeks to the conquest of South America, and which were moored in Pecua Bay, was destroyed by a great storm which swept the wrecks miles inland.

Perceiving that both Spain and the Southern States had become alarmed, and were making preparations for war upon the Creeks, Mr. Bowles went to London and endeavored to enlist the aid of the British Government, with whom the Creeks had a written treaty of offensive and defensive alliance. He represented that he would be unable to repel a simultaneous attack from two powerful nations, and received assurances that Britain would fulfill the terms of the alliance in the event of war. Upon the governments at Washington and Madrid being notified of this decision there was a cessation of threatening preparations directed against the Creeks.

When in London Mr. Bowles greatly impressed the government by a memorial read in Parliament reciting the perils surrounding the Creek and Cherokee Nations, their resources and defensive capacity, and the part he had himself borne in promoting and directing the national aspirations. A quotation from this memorial is as follows :

“ On my return from the army in New York my youth did not permit me to a seat among the chiefs of the national council. I employed myself in encouraging agriculture, and in infusing a spirit of honest industry in the minds of the more moderate around me. I also instructed the young men in the use of the different instruments of war, as well as inculcated the advantages of military discipline. To this end I frequently drew out parties into the desert under pretext of hunting, composed at times of from one hundred to seven hundred men. My marches were always conducted with military order, my camps regularly formed, with the necessary guards, pickets, etc. As if I had been

in an enemy's country I laid ambuscades, planned sham battles, and endeavored to show them that the strength of an army consisted in the union and co-operation of all its parts, thereby to destroy that independence which arises from a reliance on personal agility and strength only; to bring them by degrees to be commanded, to rely on the chief for the preservation of the whole, and only act agreeably to his orders. I also established a manufacture of porcelain and earthen ware for home use, and thus, by dividing my attention to a number of objects and appearing steady to none, I avoided creating jealousies. People were pleased with my pipkins, while they thought me a somewhat flighty young man, who never once seriously reflected upon anything, therefor was never dangerous.

“But observing that the State of Georgia maintained an appearance of hostilities, and that expresses were constantly passing to and from Alexander McGil-lavrey, who was the bitterest opponent of my policy. The contents of these messages were never fully communicated to the chiefs, which determined me to discover the real intentions of Georgia.

“In the latter end of 1785, after consulting with some of the chiefs, I departed secretly, and attended in disguise the meeting of the Assembly at Augusta, in February, 1786, where I made myself acquainted with the prominent characters of the State, heard the debates in the Assembly respecting war with us, informed myself of the force they could bring into the field, the state of their magazines, etc., and returned home satisfied we had nothing to fear from the State of Georgia, etc., etc.”

On the return of Mr. Bowles he called a council of the chiefs, and it was resolved to replenish the magazines, to strengthen the confederation of the Indian tribes, and to place the Creek and Cherokee nations in complete preparation for war.

Great Britain and Spain were at this time upon the point of war, and Mr. Bowles went to the Bahamas accompanied by four chiefs, to offer the aid of the United Nations of Creeks and Cherokees to Great Britain during the war. Mr. Bowles was treated with great distinction by the Governor, Lord Dunmore, who gave him the king's commission as a general in the army and promised large supplies of arms and ammunition, the Creeks and Cherokees on their part guaranteeing to place in the field seven thousand warriors.

General Bowles procured ships and through the aid of Hon. John Miller, a wealthy planter and President of the Council, large supplies of arms, ammunition, and other warlike supplies, were safely conveyed to the Creek and Cherokee magazines.

General Bowles, however, had hardly completed his preparations, when he received despatches from Bahama announcing that a treaty guaranteeing peace had been signed between Great Britain and Spain, but the decisive conduct of Bowles on this occasion and the completeness of his preparations for attacking them, produced the most inveterate rancor and hatred among the Spaniards, and they then began to meditate those schemes of revenge which at length proved but too successful.

In 1791 he found that the Yazoo and Tennessee Company, which had offered him a bribe of \$20,000 and 200,000 acres of land, had obtained a grant of nine

million acres of land from the American Congress, and that an American army was on the frontier to support their pretensions. McGillavrey had corrupted several of the chiefs during the absence of Bowles, and these chiefs had almost completed negotiations with the United States highly disadvantageous to the Creek and Cherokee Nations.

These events, however, served but to exercise his talents. He drove back the adventurers who had crossed the frontier, forced McGillavrey to fly and sent a party to pursue him, mobilized his army at strategic points, and the American troops, impressed with his complete preparation for war, retired without committing any act of aggression.

He called a great council of the Nations, and the council decreed that the ports of Appalachicola, Oakwelochre and Tampa should be declared free to all nations not at war with them. It was also decreed that they should use a national flag, that their vessels might be recognized and respected.

After despatching several hundred warriors to guard these ports, he set off in December to lay out towns for the convenience of settlers, and while engaged in surveying at Oakwelochre an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate him in the midst of his faithful followers. The would be assassins were pursued and killed near Appalachee.

But in 1792 the Spanish plots bore fruit and they succeeded in entrapping this man whom they were unable to either corrupt or to conquer.

On the 20th of February, 1792, two Spanish officers, Don Joseph de Havia and Major J. Rousseau, arrived with despatches from the Governor of Louisiana

addressed to General Bowles as Chief of the United Nations.

In these his excellency stated that he had received and forwarded the papers transmitted by the United Nations relative to opening their ports, trade, etc., for the inspection of Count Florida Blanca, minister of State, but that an answer must not be expected in less than six months.

Orders, however, had arrived in the interim to form a treaty that should obviate all possible doubts, and remove all future jealousies. But as the distance and uncertainty of conveyance rendered it impossible to negotiate by means of letters, the governor had despatched a vessel with two officers to propose that General Bowles should accompany them to New Orleans, where they could treat on terms favorable to both nations. It was flatteringly intimated that he was awaited at New Orleans with the utmost impatience, where the great chief would be treated with the greatest distinction.

A council was held to determine upon an answer, and after a long debate it was determined that the war chief should adjust the treaty in person, although many of the sachems endeavored to dissuade General Bowles from trusting to the perfidious promises of Spain. On this the two Spanish officers immediately pledged the honor of their nation that General Bowles would return within forty days.

Everything being thus settled to all appearance in the most friendly manner, they proceeded to New Orleans, where, after some previous discussion, the governor pretended that his own powers were insufficient to treat on matters of such great importance, and that

General Bowles must therefore be sent to Spain. In short, the minister plenipotentiary was seized, put on board an armed vessel, and conducted to Spain as a prisoner!

He was carried to Madrid, and it was actually proposed that he negotiate a treaty while in confinement. He, on his part, proposed that the matters in dispute be left to the arbitration of the king of Great Britain. This was refused. He was assured, however, of the profound respect in which he was held by the ministers and the king of Spain, and was offered a high commission in the Spanish service. Upon this proposition being contemptuously rejected, his guard was doubled, and he was informed that his power was too great among the Indians for him to be permitted to return to America.

General Bowles was treated by turns with great rigor succeeded by a period of flattering consideration, but to each method he returned but a stern and uncompromising demand for freedom.

Affairs remained in this situation until the 1st of January, 1794, when he was surrounded by a company of light horse and escorted to Cadiz, where he was confined in a fortress for an entire year, while ceaseless attempts were made to get him to sign a treaty disadvantageous to his nation.

On January 4, 1795, he was embarked on board a vessel without knowing whither it was bound, but after a tempestuous voyage around Cape Horn it arrived in the harbor of Lima, where it was proposed that if he would accept the offers of the king of Spain, he could return to Spain. Upon his refusal, the vessel continued its voyage and upon the morning of the

27th of November, 1795, General Bowles arrived at Manilla.

On the day after his arrival the Corregidor read to him a paper setting forth the reasons for his being detained a prisoner and sent to that distant part of the world. This paper set forth "that he intended to attack and possess himself of his Majesty's colonies of Louisiana and Florida, and that he proposed to declare the ports free to all nations not at war with him or his nation, that for the good of his majesty's service he must be detained in the Island of Luzon," etc., etc.

In the 'Memoirs' General Bowles gives an interesting account of his return: "On the 2d of February, 1797, the Corregidor desired me to prepare, adding, with a significant sneer, 'that his majesty had ceded the Mississippi and all his possessions in Florida to the French Republic,' and he 'supposed I would treat with the French, although I had refused to do so with Spain.'"

"This happened at 10 o'clock in the morning and at 2 o'clock the same day I sailed out of the bay of Manilla on board the ship 'La Purissima Concepcion,' which touched at the Isle de France, where I first understood the state of Europe, learned of the war between Great Britain and Spain, and the certainty that Spain had ceded Florida to the French Republic.

At that time a declaration of war was hourly expected and the democratic party at the Isle de France congratulated me on the prospect of an alliance between my nation and the French Republic, while several Americans, on the other hand, expressed their uneasiness on seeing me return to Europe, but offered me a passage to New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore,

as vessels were then lying in the harbor bound to these ports, which offer, however, I declined. I observed a profound silence in respect to all parties, and determined not to return to Spain, but, on the contrary I had a plan to seize the Spanish ship while at sea and to proceed home with her."

"It became impossible to put the plot into execution, however, owing to the calm weather which permitted the convoy of two frigates to sail close, until the 16th of April, near the Cape de Verde Islands, when, the plot being discovered and several persons imprisoned, I contrived to get on the African coast on the 9th of May."

"I proceeded along the coast to Sierra Leone, where the governor, Sir Zachary Macauly, procured me passage in a small vessel bound for London. A storm severely damaged this vessel, and, being overtaken by the British ship-of-war *Isis*, Captain Mitchell offered me passage to England."

An incident which obtained wide circulation in Europe at the time is worth recording here:

During the voyage from Pensacola to Cadiz one of the officers who had so basely betrayed him fell overboard, and, being unable to swim, was in imminent danger of being drowned. General Bowles at this moment happened to stand on the poop-deck, clothed in the gorgeous Spanish dress of the period, and beheld his betrayer struggling feebly in the sea. Throwing aside the gold-laced habit, the captive chief leaped into the ocean and swam towards the drowning Spaniard. Lifting up the Spaniard's head, Bowles addressed him in the Castilian language thus: "Wretch! It is in my power either to leave you to your fate or to

precipitate you to the bottom of the ocean. Live however!" he added, raising him up, "if life can be desirable to such a man as you, and you can take it from my hands!" Having spoken thus he bore him towards the frigate and helped him to get on board. This circumstance made a deep impression on the minds of the spectators, and, to the honor of the Spaniards be it recorded, it was related afterwards at Madrid with great eulogium and applause.

Having at length landed in England without the necessities of life, he proceeded to Walmer Castle, where William Pitt was then residing, and had a long audience with the great minister. He recounted his adventures to Pitt and gave him information based upon his knowledge of conditions in the Spanish and French territories bordering upon the United States. This interview resulted in a warm friendship between Bowles and the great statesman; which resulted in Pitt ever afterward aiding him.

General Bowles proceeded to London and presented letters received from Pitt to ministers of the government. The Duke of Portland secured him every accommodation; he accompanied Lord Peterborough to a great review of troops, and when he left London for America he had received assurances that abundant supplies of warlike material for his nation would be put upon the coast of Florida.

This visit of General Bowles to London excited wide interest and caused various descriptions of his appearance.

"Public Characters" pictures him: "General Bowles is not more than 36 years of age. He possesses a handsome and manly person; his countenance

is intelligent, and he has something peculiarly warlike in his look and attitude, as if by nature destined for command. In stature he is upwards of six feet, muscular in his frame, and constructed in such a manner as to unite strength and agility. In consequence, perhaps, of having lived long in the woods, his complexion has assumed an olive hue, and he is but little fairer than any of the warriors of his nation. When attired in the dress of an Indian chieftain, he appears noble and majestic, as may be seen from an inspection of his engraved portrait."

"The London News Letter," touches "upon his perfect skill at a tactician in Indian warfare, the great breadth of his shoulders, the varied talents of his intellect, the martial aspect of his countenance, and says that he is more than six feet in height."

"The Authentic Memoirs of William Augustus Bowles" gives a long description: "In stature Bowles commands our attention from his height, and the conformation of his limbs is such as that of the gladiator in the statues, denoting the combined qualities of strength and activity. With a countenance open, bold and penetrating, he has acquired the gravity of manners corresponding with those of the nations whose habits he has assumed. His constitution, superior to all climates and equal to the greatest bodily exertions, disdains the indulgence of effeminate pleasures. Temperance he practices from choice, and the force of his example manifests itself among his people. In the endowments of his mind nature has particularly formed him for great and daring achievements; but the leading feature of his soul is ambition, to which every other passion is made subservient. Intrepid and enterpris-

ing, his motions, the effects of deliberate reflection, are sudden as lightning, and less suspected. To these talents of a warrior he unites accomplishments which not only excite in our minds the highest pitch of admiration, but even approach to the marvellous. He is an actor without having seen above three dramatic performances in his life. A painter, who never saw the effects of the art but on a sign-post. A chemist, without even the rudiments of the science. A sailor, without study of the principles of navigation. A self-taught warrior, instructing savages in tactics, and reducing their barbarous spirits to the rules of military discipline. A legislator, forming a code of laws wisely adapted to their manners and situation; changing him from the hunter to the more civilized state of the herdsman. A politician, unpracticed in courts, yet claiming the attention of the principal powers of Europe, and when we have viewed him assimilating such contrarieties of character, our admiration will have no bounds, when it is known that the 'Beloved Warrior' of the most warlike of all the Indian tribes has just attained his six and twentieth year." (1791).

"Pickett's History of Alabama" gives an account of a meeting: "Approaching the sea, Elliott found, wrecked upon Fox Point, a schooner of the British navy, commanded by Lieutenant Woolbridge, on board of which was the celebrated General Wm. Augustus Bowles. Bowles had used this schooner to capture and destroy numerous vessels of Spain and of the French and Spanish traders. General Bowles addressed Elliott a polite note inviting him to the wreck, where, when he repaired, he was received with great kindness." Lieutenant Elliott in a report of the inci-

dent, wrote that "the handsome presence and the fascinating charm of his manners, makes it possible to understand the power of General Bowles over the red Indian and the white savage."

When General Bowles returned to Florida he found the Creek and Cherokee Nation greatly reduced in strength, as the Spaniards had taken advantage of his captivity to divide their councils and to destroy those who were hostile to them.

The warriors of the Nation flocked to greet the great chief, and to pledge their loyalty, and by the summer of 1802 Bowles had moulded their policy to his own will, had organized them, replenished their magazines, and accompanied by a body of warriors estimated at 4000, he advanced against the whole frontier of the Spanish possessions. After capturing many small posts and fighting several desperate battles, he had, before the following winter, driven the Spaniards to the shelter of the fortified towns.

At this time he had formed a formidable confederacy with the Five Nations, had secured the firm friendship of the Mohawks, had either made binding agreements or had intimidated the Southern States, and with his frontier secured from that side considered himself strong enough to again shake the grasp of Spain in North America.

But the Spanish government displayed the energy of terror in its efforts to seize this man whose portentous preparations to destroy their empire were so formidable. Spain appealed to the British government to denounce Bowles. Spanish agents appeared in the American border states to turn the sentiment against him, and the friends of McGillavrey became ven-

ously active. Sixty thousand dollars reward was offered by the Spanish Government for Bowles' head. Two attempts were made to assassinate him. One unsuccessful party of assassins was pursued and destroyed by Bowles' friends. A notorious buccaneer named Waite attempted to shoot him, but was killed by Bowles with a tomahawk.

But these desperate efforts of a desperate government were at length successful, for in the autumn of 1804 he was betrayed into the hands of his enemies. He had commenced the campaign in the spring by attacking the town of St. Marks, which he captured and destroyed. He then, after destroying several trading posts, among others, that of Panton, Leslie & Co., proceeded in the direction of New Orleans at the head of five thousand warriors. While on the march, when at Autauga Spring, he received word that the Choctaw chiefs were holding a council feast at 'usgegee. He was desirous of attaching these chiefs to his interest, and came to the feast attended only by some Miccosoochy chiefs.

The Americans and Spaniards had combined to capture him by treachery, and during the feast he was suddenly seized by concealed Indians, securely pinioned and placed in a canoe full of armed warriors, which was rowed rapidly down the stream. That night Bowles gnawed the ropes which bound him and while his guards slept, crossed the river in the canoe. Accidentally breaking the bottom of the canoe caused him to leave it upon the bank as he plunged into a thick cane brake. At daylight, as the astonished Indians recovered from the consternation caused by his escape, they found the abandoned canoe, and so got

upon his trail. A wounded foot impeded the speed of General Bowles, and by midday, after a desperate resistance, he was once more a prisoner. He was conveyed to Mobile, and from thence upon a Spanish frigate, to Havana, where he was marched through the streets and his capture celebrated as a triumph.

The great adventurer disappears from mortal ken into the gloomy dungeons of Morro Castle. Here the cruel neglect of his jailers caused his death by starvation, and on December 23, 1805, when the British agent had opened the door of his dungeon, the stormy but splendid spirit of William Augustus Bowles had taken its flight, and the majestic form which had excited the admiration of two hemispheres lay mouldered to a skeleton.

His descendants were distinguished among the warriors of the Nation for skill and sagacity. One, the famous Chief Bowles, was the intimate friend of General Sam. Houston, and fought by the side of that hero through the Texan war for independence. Chief Bowles fought for the United States throughout the Mexican war. He was killed in battle with Texans in 1851.



Continued Maryland Genealogy.

The Children of John Samuel Bowles and Anna Charles, all born in Washington County, Maryland, were:

Anna Jeanette, who married Daniel Deford, and who now lives in Denver, Col.;
John Charles, noted presently;

Ernest;
Joseph Henry;
Thomas Carington, who died in Texas?
Molly Carington;
William Augustus.

JOHN CHARLES BOWLES married Augusta Brandon Yerby, of Iowa, in September, 1892. The children are

Dorothy Jeanette, b. in Wyo. Jan., 1898;
John Charles, Jr. b. in Wyo. Dec., 1904.

John Charles lived in Texas a good many years, engaged in the stock business. He drove cattle for 15 years over the trail from Texas to Kans., Col. Neb., Wyo. and Montana. He is now engaged in raising horses and cattle on his ranch at Cambria, Weston County, Wyoming. The Bowles brand for the range is:

M M
2 2

The eighth child of Thomas and Eleanor was

ISAAC BOWLES, b. April 1, 1777; mar. Mary Bagford April 16, 1798; she died at the home of her son Samuel in 1842 in Bowlesville, Rock Island co., Ill. Isaac moved from Maryland to Rock Bridge, Va. In 1816 he moved to Eaton, Ohio; in 1818 to Indiana, lived there until 1837; in that year ceased housekeeping and passed the rest of their lives visiting their children. Isaac died in 1847 at the home of his son John in Louisiana.

The children of Isaac and Mary Bagford were

William A.

Harriet.

Constance C.

James H.

Thomas Carrington.

Matilda.

Samuel, b. 1809, d. 1893. He founded Bowlesville, Ill. His children were a son, S. M. Bowles, living at Moline, Ill., and a daughter.

John W., who owned a line of boats on Red River, and who lived in Louisiana.

Madison.

Caroline.

THOMAS CARRINGTON BOWLES, b. January 24, 1806; d. August 16, 1840. He mar. Anna Patton, Feb. 11, 1834, who was born July 31, 1808; died Mar. 26, 1866. Their children were

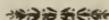
LEWIS STERLING, b. Dec. 8, 1834; mar. Lizzie Andrews Sept. 25, 1861. Lewis Sterling is a distinguished physician, proprietor Hotel Bowles, Bloomington, and resides at Paoli, Ind. Their two children are

William Thomas, b. July 17, 1862; mar. April 28, 1886, Mary G. Osborn, whose children are Lewis S., b. March 30, 1887; Eleanor, b. July 24, 1889; Marie, b. July 31, 1892.

James Andrew, b. June 8, 1877; mar. Hazel W. Simmons on Feb. 10, 1904.

The second son of Thomas Carrington and Anna Patton was
JOHN HAMILTON, b. Oct. 8, 1836; d. June 16, 1898. He mar. Kittie Fields Feb. 17, 1874.

The third son of Thomas Carrington and Anna Patton was
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, b. July 25, 1838; mar. Sarah Elizabeth Lagenaur, July 5, 1866.



JOHN BOWLES was one of three brothers who came from England with Lord Baltimore and settled in St. Mary's county, Maryland. He was accompanied by his wife and the family remained in St. Mary's for four generations.

JOHN BOWLES and wife, living in St. Mary's in 1774, had eight children: William, John Baptist, Joseph, Jane, James J., Susan, Henrietta and Mary. In 1789 John Baptist, Joseph, Jane, James J., and Mary moved to Kentucky and settled in Scott county. Joseph married Alice Raley and lived and died in Washington county, Kentucky. Jane married Ignatius Greenwell, and their son Robert married Maria Twynan and settled in St. Charles county, Mo. Mary married William Roberts and their daughter Elizabeth married John Burkman, who settled in Montgomery county, Mo.

JOHN BAPTIST married Henrietta Wheatly, and their eight children were Walter, James W., born near Bardstown, Ky., in 1795, Leo, Clara, Elizabeth, Catharine, Matilda, and Celicia. Walter married Rosa McAtee and settled in St. Charles

county, Mo., in 1828. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was still living in 1875 in his 87th year. Leo married Teresa McAtee, and settled in St. Charles county, Mo., in 1831; they had seven children. Clara married Dennis Onan, and they lived in Ky. Catharine married Stephen T. McAtee, who settled in St. Charles county in 1834; they had eight children. Stephen McAtee and his youngest son George died the same day and were buried in the same grave. Matilda married Walter Barnes and they lived in Kentucky. Celicia married James W. Drury, who settled in St. Charles county in 1835; they had thirteen children.

JAMES W. married Susan Luckett and settled in St. Charles county, Mo., in 1835. They had six children, five of them sons: William R., John B., (Colonel in Union Army), James W., Aloysius, Joseph Luckett. Of these the first four are dead. James W. left a son in St. Charles county, Mo.

JOSEPH LUCKETT lives in Augusta, Ga., where he is president of The J. L. Bowles Furniture Co. His sons are:

Joseph Luckett, Jr., born Jan. 18, 1880, in Savannah, Ga. Private secretary to Gen. Supt. Southern R. R., Washington, D. C.

Marion Boozer, born Feb. 24, 1891, in Augusta.

Samuel Pressley, born May 31, 1893, in Augusta.

“William and Mary College Quarterly” vols. 1 and 2, mentions the marriage of members of the Maryland family to Virginians: “James Bowles made his will June 13, 1727, and names wife Rebecca, daughters Eleanor, Mary and Jean, and uncle George Bowles.

Eleanor married (1) Col. Wm. Gooch, son of Governor Gooch of Virginia, (2) Col. Warner Lewis, of Warner Hall, Gloucester county, Va. Mary married Colonel Wm. Armistead, son of Colonel Henry Armistead of Gloucester county.

James Bowles' wife Rebecca was a granddaughter of Admiral John Addison of the British navy. Rebecca Addison Bowles, as widow, married Sir Robert Henley, Lord Chancellor of England and Earl of Northington.



The New England Branch.



The first recorded bearer of the Bowles name in New England was William Bowles, who was Clerk of the Council for New England in 1622. 18

The most distinguished line of the name in New England, both for the clarity of its descent and the eminence of the men it has contributed to the nation's greatness, is called by genealogists the "Roxbury Bowleses."

The founder of the Roxbury line was John Bowles, who came from England in the ship "Hopewell" in 1636. 19 He was long a member of the Massachusetts Company, for as early as March, 1629, he had contributed 25 pounds to its treasury. 20

Landing in Boston, after the ship had experienced a fearful storm which caused her to leak, John Bowles came to Roxbury, where he was living in 1639, and where he was admitted to the church, with Dorothy, his wife, in 1640. He was admitted a freeman May 13, 1640, and a member of the Artillery Company in 1645. He was one of the founders of the Free School in Roxbury, and received the thanks of the town for his services to the community. He was mortally injured by being run over by a cartwheel, and was buried September 14, 1660. His will was made on August 22, 1660, and probated October 5th following. By it his son John was made executor and his wife Sarah, daughter Elizabeth White, daughter Mary Gardner were named in it.

His first wife Dorothy had died of small-pox November 3, 1649, and was buried the same day. It is thought she had no children. He married April 2, 1650, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Heath, whose children were:

Elizabeth, b. June 2, 1651; bapt. Feb. 23, 1651;
Isaac, b. April, 1652, bapt. May 15, d. 1652;

John, b. June, 1653; bapt. July 17, 1653; in
Harvard College 1655;

Mary, b. April 20; bapt. April 29, 1655.

Elizabeth Heath Bowles died July 6, 1655.

A third wife, Sarah, who may have been the widow of Francis Chickering, as before marrying him she had been of John Sibley, survived him to Sept. 2, 1686; but her will was dated June 21, 1681. In it she gives equal portions to her brother Joseph How and son, Daniel Smith, Samuel Newman, Thomas Metcalf, William Synnes, double portion to son John Bowles,

and equal portions to daughter Mary Gardner, Wm. Thomas Gardner, John White and Timothy Dwight.

Mary married Thomas Gardner, Nov. 17, 1673.

Elizabeth married (perhaps) John Whiter 21

REV. JOHN BOWLES was baptized by the Apostle Eliot, June 27, 1653. He was admitted a free-man in 1680, and was married, by the venerable Eliot, Nov. 16, 1681, to Sarah, daughter of Rev. John Eliot, and granddaughter of the Apostle, and of Thomas Willet, first mayor of New York. The Rev. John Bowles was graduated at Harvard in 1671, a classmate of Chief Justice Sewall. He was a very prominent man and was mentioned in the memoirs and records of the time as concerned in great public movements. He was elected a representative to the General Court in 1689, Speaker of the House in 1690, and it is recorded by the Apostle Eliot that "Brother Bowles died in Roxbury on August 7, 1691, having been a ruling elder in the Church about five years." He founded, with Isaac Heath, the famed Roxbury Grammar School from which so many boys issued to make a name in the world. His son,

MAJOR JOHN BOWLES, was the eldest child, and was born March 15, 1685. His father, when dying, left him in the care of the Rev. Mr. Walter, a minister who preached the first sermon in the present meeting-house (1685) in Roxbury. He was reared in the strict manner of the times, was given the education of the elementary schools and was graduated at Harvard in 1703. He was Major in the militia, Justice of the Peace, and was chosen Representative in 1728. He married twice, (1) Lydia, daughter of Samuel Check-

ley, by whom he had five children, (2) to Frances White, sister of Wm. White, treasurer of Harvard College and clerk of the House of Representatives. By his second' marriage he had one son, John. His only daughter, Mary, married Benjamin Lynde, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a position previously held by his father. Major John Bowles died on March 28, 1737, of jaundice, and the esteem in which he was held was expressed by a long article in the "Thursday News Letter" of April 8, 1737, called "The Life and Character of John Bowles, Esq." The children of Major John Bowles were:

Mary,
John,

Samuel, b. March, 1713:
William, b. March, 1715;
Joshua, b. May 3, 1722.

Joshua married Mary, daughter of Captain Ralph Hart, a noted shipbuilder and builder of the first ship "Constitution." She died January 16, 1780, aged 52 years. Captain Ralph Hart, her father, died in Boston in 1776 aged 77. Joshua Bowles owned and occupied a house in Charter street, near the head of Salem street, in Boston. He was a carver of furniture, a kind of work very fashionable at the time. He never had much property, for "indeed," as Samuel Bowles remarked in his Genealogical Notes, "I do not think our ancestors were ever distinguished for the acquisition of wealth." Joshua Bowles was a very benevolent, pious man. An old lady, who knew him well in her youth, said that when walking behind him in the street she had heard him praying audibly. Like many other good men of his day, he had a queer way of

mingling religious and secular thoughts and words. In a letter to his son Samuel he once wrote: "Dear Samuel, strive to live in the fear of God and write me word how the boat comes on." The boat referred to being a pleasure and sail boat kept to hire. Joshua died in Boston August 30, 1794, aged 72 years. The children of Joshua and Mary Hart were:

Joshua, b. Oct. 19, 1754; d. June 3, 1792;
Sarah, b. February 3, 1756; m. Mr. Phipps,
of Charlestown;
Ralph Hart, b. March 10, 1757; d. Sept. 1813,
at Machias, Me.;
John, b. Mar. 2, 1759; d. Sept. 24, 1808, in
Hartford;
Mary, b. Sept. 21, 1760; m. Mr. Edes of
Boston;
Samuel, b. Aug. 4, 1762; d. Hartford Mar. 31,
1813;
Lydia, b. Sept. 15, 1764; m. Joseph Austin,
of Boston;
William, b. Nov. 19, 1766; d. at sea, 1803.

SAMUEL, the sixth child of Joshua, was, like all his brothers, brought up in Boston, except for a short time during the seige. At the time of the declaration of Independence he was but 14 years old. His education was meagre, as might be supposed in such times. Probably all his school advantages were obtained from Master Tileston, the celebrated North End schoolmaster. The queer discipline and crude manners of Master Tileston have made him famous. Samuel, at one time during his attendance at this school, assisted a baker in serving his bread in the morning. This obliged him to rise very early and often cut off his time for break-

fast if he would reach school in season. In such an emergency he would put a biscuit in his pocket, to eat when he had opportunity. One morning he entered school late, and endeavored to reach his seat quietly and unobserved. But Master Tileston saw him and sarcastically called the attention of the school to him by saying: "See that boy skulking to his seat with a biscuit sticking out of his pocket." Samuel learned the trade of pewterer in Boston. In May, 1785, when about 22 years old, he married Sarah Harris, a native of Boston and a descendant of John Harris, who lived in Charlestown in 1658. Both Samuel and his wife were brought up under the religious teachings and influence of the "Old South." The operations and effects of the Revolution, having spoilt the pewtering business, Samuel left Boston and after a short stay in Providence came to Hartford about the year 1789 with two young children. In going out of Hartford on a trading trip his leg was fractured, which crippled him for life. He was unable to resume his former business and opened a grocery store in North Main street, then called Burr street. In his small grocery business he accumulated in a few years six or eight hundred dollars, besides supporting an increasing family. He afterwards owned and occupied a store at the corner of North Main and Trumbull streets, the store bounded west by Trumbull street. He also bought a house about 40 rods north, on the opposite side of Main street. He lived there with his family about 6 years, and his family occupied it about one year after his death. Samuel died on March 31, 1813, from an inflammation of the lungs which had continued several weeks. He was conscious to the last, and gave his

family an affectionate farewell. He was a man of good sense, quick wit, tender feelings, and strict honesty. Though not a member of any church, he maintained faithfully and liberally a connection with the Baptists, and he was always governed by a sense of religious duty in bringing up his family. He contributed freely, according to his means, to the support of religious worship and of benevolent objects. His family bible he purchased in 1804 with a barrel of flour, the comparative price of which was then much more than it is now.

The children of Samuel were:

Samuel, b. Feb. 17, 1786; d. Sept. 1, 1787;
Ralph Hart, b. Jan. 21, 1787; d. in Hartford
July 2, 1828;
Samuel, b. Jan. 26, 1788; d. Sept. 1, 1789;
John, b. June 12, 1789; lived in Palmer, Mass.;
date of death unknown;
Sarah Harris, b. March 27, 1792; d. Oct. 22,
1810;
Samuel, b. Sept. 31, 1793; d. Aug. 10, 1794;
Josiah Harris, b. Aug. 10, 1796; d. Oct. 12, 1797;
Samuel, b. June 8, 1797; d.
Adelia S., b. Dec. 13, 1800; married (1) John
Harris Nov. 20, 1821; (2) Asa Darrow about
1838. She died Aug. 13, 1851.

SAMUEL, the eighth son of Samuel and Sarah Harris, was a man of wide reputation in New England. He, in conjunction with Frederick D. Bolles, founded the Hartford Times in 1817. Frederick D. Bolles was of the Bowles blood, but of that branch of the family

which preferred the ancient spelling of the name. He early distinguished himself as a political controversialist and as an accurate and industrious news gatherer. A genealogical record states: "Samuel Bowles, the eighth son and the fourth Samuel of Samuel, was a gentleman of talents and for several years edited the *Times*, a political paper in Hartford, Conn., but a few years later removed with his family to Springfield, Mass., where he again became an editor of his own political newspaper, *The Republican*, and died in Springfield in 1851 highly respected." It was in 1824 that *The Republican* was founded, and it has been a monument of enduring honor to the character of Samuel Bowles. He possessed in great measure the honesty and shrewdness of the New England type, and so shaped *The Republican* that it became a great power not only in Massachusetts, but in New England. He was worthily and brilliantly succeeded by his son and grandson in the proprietorship. Samuel was the first to obtain the kindly appellation of "Samuel Bowles of Springfield," which descended to his son and grandson, and which has ever been uttered in the American newspaper world as a tribute to the skill and honor of the editors of *The Republican*. He compiled and printed in 1851 the "Genealogical and Historical Notes of the Bowles Family," which was the first genealogical work treating exclusively of the Bowles family in America. The material for these Notes was compiled in the closing days of a busy life, and have become celebrated among genealogists and librarians for clearness and accuracy. Thornton, Hinman, and other historians have drawn appreciatively from these Notes, and the compiler of this volume used them ex-

clusively for the facts of the Roxbury family. Samuel died Sept. 8, 1851. He married Huldah Deming on February 12, 1822. Huldah Deming was born in Wethersfield, Conn., November 25, 1796, and died in Springfield, Mass., in 1871. The children of this union were:

Albert, b. January 17, 1823; d. Aug. 16, 1823.
Julia, b. Feb. 21, 1824; married Adonijah Foot
June 20, 1848; d. Aug. 29, 1851.
Samuel, b. Feb. 9, 1826; mar. Mary S. Dwight
Schermerhorn, Sept. 6, 1848; d. Jan. 16,
1878.
Amelia Peabody, b. Feb. 18, 1828; mar. Henry
Alexander Nov. 8, 1847; died in 1896.
Benjamin Franklin, b. April 19, 1833; mar.
Mary E. Bailey; d. in Paris May 4, 1876.

SAMUEL, the third child of Samuel 6th, succeeded to The Republican upon his father's death, and for 31 years he edited that paper with such splendid ability that it ranked with the highest in American journalism. His skill as a practical editor was not exceeded in America, and he was satisfied with nothing less than the best work, sparing neither himself nor others in his intense desire for perfection. He was warmly interested in politics and his advice was sought by the National leaders during the crisis of the Civil war, while his influence with the people was of powerful assistance to the government. He was never hampered by fear or friendship, but was always guided by inflexible ideals of honor and patriotism. He possessed great magnetism of manner, was an accom-

plished and fascinating conversationalist, and cosmopolitan and liberal in opinion. He traveled widely in Europe and America, and in "The Life of Samuel Bowles," by Geo. S. Merriam, are given extracts from his brilliant letters. Besides his splendid editorials Samuel Bowles displayed his clear and vigorous English in several books. He published "Our New West," "The Switzerland of America," "Across the Continent," etc. His children were Samuel and Charles.

SAMUEL, the son of Samuel 7th, was born in Springfield, Mass., October 15, 1851, and was married June 12, 1884, to Miss Elizabeth Hoar, who was born November 25, 1854, and who was a daughter of Judge Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar of Concord, Mass. Samuel was educated in the Springfield schools and in Germany, attended Yale and took a special course of two years there which ended in 1873. Amherst College in 1879 conferred upon him the degree of A. M. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to the management of *The Republican*, and has kept that great paper flourishing in all its former intellectual vigor. His opinions, there expressed, are reprinted in the foremost dailies of the language. Critical reviews of American editors have accorded him a place with the few whose wide and wise culture honors and dignifies American journalism. The children of Samuel are:

Samuel, b. July 31, 1885.

Sherman Hoar, b. April 24, 1890.

CHARLES ALLEN, the son of Samuel 7th, was born in New York City, December 19, 1861, and was married in October, 1885, to Miss Nellie Harris, daughter of J. B. Harris of Rutland, Vt. After leaving the preparatory schools Charles Allen attended Sheffield Scientific School for a year, since which time he has been engaged in some branch of the paper business, and is now a dealer in paper manufacturer's stock and supplies. His children are Dorothy, Charles Allen, Jr., and Chester Bliss.

Benjamin Franklin Bowles, the fifth child of Samuel 6th, had two children:

Francis Tiffany, b. Oct. 7, 1858;
Lucia Gordon, b. July 20, 1864; mar. Otto Cursch.

FRANCIS TIFFANY BOWLES was born in Springfield, entered the Naval Academy in 1875, and was graduated with high honors in 1879. He spent several years at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, England, and upon his return home was appointed Secretary of the Advisory Board. In 1886, while stationed at Norfolk, he built the battleship Texas and the cruiser Raleigh. In 1895 he was transferred to the New York Navy Yard with the rank of Rear Admiral. On March 4, 1901, he was appointed Chief Constructor of the Navy. He retired on October 26, 1906, to accept the presidency of the Fore River Engine and Shipbuilding Co. His reputation, acquired during 28 years of service in the navy, was brilliant. The

President wrote to him: "Your services to the navy and to the nation have been notable, and I desire to express my sincere appreciation of them." The New York Tribune said: "He was a thorough student of marine architecture, alert to the designs of foreign nations, and yet of original ideas. Admiral Bowles is a conscientious, high-minded and sagacious man and the nation suffers by his retirement." The press of the entire nation commented in a similar vein of appreciation.

Admiral Bowles married Adelaide Hay Savage. Their children are:

Thomas Savage, b. Nov., 1888;

Catherine Hay, b. Jan. 23, 1890.



The third child of Joshua and Mary Hart was:

RALPH HART BOWLES, who enlisted as a private for the 8 month's service July 18, 1775, under Captain Lemuel Trescott in Colonel Brewer's regiment. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1776, for 12 month's service with same Captain in Col. Asa Whitcomb's regiment. Appointed Ensign Jan. 1, 1777. In the regular commission line for 3 years' service (or for the rest of the war). 1st Ensign in Captain Tuckerman's company of Col. Patterson's regiment (later Colonel Vose's regiment.) Appointed 2d Lieut. Nov. 1777; commissioned Lieutenant Feb. 28, 1779. Served through the entire war. The Catalogue of the Society of the Cincinnati says; "Ralph Hart Bowles was present at Saratoga,

Monmouth and Yorktown and commanded the first company that entered New York on its evacuation by the British in November, 1783. He was a brave and efficient officer, and on leaving the army in 1784 received the brevet of Captain. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He settled in Machias, Me., in 1788, and was its postmaster and town clerk at the time of his death. He was a true patriot and honest man." He had been a Justice of the Peace several times and in 1788 he married Hannah, daughter of Rev. Jcsiah Crocker, pastor of the First Church in Taunton, Mass., a woman of great energy of character and much esteemed for her many virtues. She died aged 82 years, July 10, 1848, in Roxbury, Mass. Her mother was the sister of General David Cobb, and also of Sarah, wife of Robert Treat Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The children of Ralph Hart and Hannah Crocker were:

Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus, b. March 6, 1789: d. a bachelor, in 1849. He was a prominent freemason.

Hannah Crocker; died in infancy.

Stephen Jones Bowles, b. July 7, 1793; died March 26, 1846. Lived in Springfield.

Leonard Crocker.

Wm. Ralph Hart, mar. Philena Juteau. He lived in Machias, Me., and some of his descendants still live there.

Mary Jones Bowles, b. May 6, 1802; m. F. A. Burrall of New York City; d. 1845. Mrs. Burrall left two sons: Frederick A., who

mar. Mary Lee, and Stephen J., whose descendants live in England. Mrs. Stephen J., through research in England, established Bowles descent from Henry II., whose daughter married Simon de Mountfort, from whom there is a distinct line of descent to Sarah Mountfort, whose granddaughter Sarah married John Bowles 2d. Mrs. Burrall also indicates the cousinship of The Apostle to Sir John Eliot, and his kinship to the Earls of St. Germaines.

STEPHEN JONES BOWLES, second son of Ralph Hart and Hannah Crocker, married Elizabeth Wallace, who bore him five children, viz.:

Elizabeth, married J. Wingate Thornton, an eminent genealogist, who published his studies of the Bowles lineage in New England, and whose daughter, Elizabeth T. Thornton, lives in Lexington, Mass., and is possessed of a wide knowledge of genealogy.

Mary, H., mar. Charles Pike and left children.
Hannah, mar. P. Wolfe, and left children.

Stephen Wallace.

Lucy, mar. T. Lyman.

STEPHEN WALLACE BOWLES was born at Machias, Me., Dec. 21, 1835, and graduated from Williams College in 1856. He married Oct. 11, 1859, Elizabeth Belden at W. Springfield, Mass. He died February 12, 1895, at Springfield, Mass. The children of Stephen Wallace and Elizabeth were:

Elizabeth Belden, b. June 20, 1864.

Stephen Wallace, b. April 4, 1866: mar. (1) Mabel Otis Shertleff, Oct. 25, 1888, at Springfield, Mass.; she died Oct. 6, 1890. He married (2) Lucy Morris, at New York, Feb. 1903. He had by Mabel Otis Shertleff, a son, Stephen Shertleff, b. Sept. 20, 1890.

John Eliot, b. April 9, 1868, at Boston.

Harry Thornton, b. March 7, 1877, at Springfield, Mass. Yale 1899; Columbia 1903.

The third son of Ralph Hart Bowles was

LEONARD CROCKER BOWLES, born at Machias, Me., Sept. 12, 1796. He came to Boston on a packet ship in 1813 and was apprenticed to a publishing house. He married Catherine Cushing Lincoln, of Hingham, Mass., and who was the granddaughter of Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, the famous Revolutionary General. Leonard Crocker for many years edited "The Unitarian Magazine." He died in 1875, leaving children:

Mary, mar. Wm. Crosby, of Roxbury, Mass.

Catherine Leonard, died unmarried.

Martin Lincoln.

MARTIN LINCOLN BOWLES was born in Boston Nov. 1, 1832, and in 1857 married Frances M. Darracott, the daughter of Mr. George Darracott, a prominent Boston man of his day. Martin Lincoln was engaged in the East Indian and later the bagging and jute trade all his life. In 1887 he removed to New York City, where he died Feb. 15,

1904. He was a man highly respected by those who knew him. His children were:

Ralph Darracott, b. April 2, 1859; d. unmar. Nov. 10, 1902.

Katharine Lincoln, b. Aug. 1, 1861; mar. in 1893 Durand Woodman of New York City, and now residing there.

Robert Lincoln, b. June 14, 1865; unmarried; resides at Hotel Longacre, New York City.

Robert Lincoln possesses a pedigree showing the line of descent from Edward III. and Edward I. to Hannah Crocker, wife of Major Ralph Hart Bowles.



The third son of Joshua and Mary Hart was

JOHN, who was a soldier in the Revolution, and who was honorably discharged as a sergeant in May, 1780. He moved to Hartford and engaged in the baking business. His wife Deidama, a worthy, pious woman, died Jan. 19, 1846, aged 87 years, at the home of her son Joseph in Newark, N. J. John Bowles died Sept. 24, 1808, and left several children, two of whom were:

Deidama, who married Philemon Canfield of Hartford.

Joseph A. Bowles, of Newark, N. J. in 1846.

The youngest son of Joshua and Mary Hart was:

WILLIAM, who was a sailmaker by trade. In the first expedition from Boston for the Northwest Coast

and China trade he was gone eight years and returned as mate of the ship. He afterwards made several successful voyages as master, and acquired a handsome property. He was a master mariner with Captain Gray when the Columbia river was discovered May 7, 1792. In 1802 he sailed as Captain of the new ship "William and Mary." In 1803 while on the North-west coast in a harbor in company with the ship "Boston," Captain Salter and the crew of the "Boston" were massacred by the natives and the ship set on fire, for some affront Captain Salter had given the natives. Captain Bowles had left the harbor and was going out to sea, but seeing the ship "Boston" on fire put back to render assistance. While standing on his quarter-deck, having sailed his ship close to the "Boston", in an intrepid endeavor to succor her, Captain Bowles received a poisoned arrow in the back of his neck. He died soon after and had an ocean grave. He left a widow and two children, William and Mary. William, a worthy, high-minded man, died of cholera in Cincinnati in 1835. His sister Mary married Dr. Flagg of Cincinnati.

A New England branch of the Roxbury family is that of

HENRY W. BOWLES, born at Hartford, Feb. 9, 1815; married at Northampton, Mass., in 1837, Mary A. Lavake, who was born at Northampton, Mass., Aug. 18, 1818, and died in Hartford, Conn., June 24, 1897. Henry W. died at Windsor, Conn., May 10, 1852. His brother was Rev. Ralph H. Bowles, whose widow Fannie A. lives at Hunting-

ton, Conn., and a sister was Rebecca, who married John Sloane. The children of Henry W. and Mary were:

Mary L., b. Jan. 15, 1838, at Hartford; mar. Mr. Chapin. Lives in West Haven, Conn.

Roslin W., b. Oct. 8, 1841, at Hartford, Conn.; died at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 25, 1880.

C. A. Bowles, b. June 26, 1843. He is a butcher in Hartford, Conn.

George F., b. Jan. 3, 1846, at Hartford. He is an optician in New Orleans, La.

Henry W., b. July 14, 1850. He was a sailor and was lost at sea Aug. 28, 1869.

ROSLIN W. BOWLES married Feb. 28, 1867, Ella R. Baker, daughter of Wm. S. and Hannah P. Baker of Boston, Mass. He served 3 years and 3 mos. in the Union Army during the Civil War, and received captain's commission for bravery on the field from Gov. Andrews. His children were:

Julie R., b. in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 8, 1867; d. Dec. 13, 1869.

Ruth, b. in Somerville, Mass., July 24, 1869; d. July 24, 1869.

Adah N., b. in Norfolk, Va., April 23, 1877. Adah N. lives in Boston Mass.



NATHAN BOWLES came from Richmond, N. H. in 1806 and settled in Livermore, Me., where he engaged in farming. He had married Elizzie Bishop of Richmond, N. H. Nathan died Jan. 18, 1819, and his wife June 8, 1864. The children of this

union were:

Luke C., b. Nov. 26, 1804, in Richmond, N. H.; mar. Rebecca P. Ellis, b. at Hartford, Me., May 28, 1807, and died in Livermore, Me., June 13, 1879. Luke C. was a farmer and died in Livermore Sept. 24, 1882.

Harvey, blacksmith, died in Wisconsin. Clarendon Bowles, wheelwright, who died in Mass.

Nathan, who died in New Hampshire.

Sarah Bowles Dobbs, who lives in Harlem, Mont.

LUKE C. BOWLES' children were:

Elizzie Bowles Curtis, b. July 12, 1831, at Livermore, Me. Lives in Mass.

Fred C., b. July 23, 1832, at Livermore, Me.; d. Mar. 24, 1901. His wife was Lydia A. Prince.

Esther, b. Dec. 8, 1833, at Livermore; d. Nov. 10, 1858.

Sarah Bowles Hunt, b. July 15, 1837, at Livermore, Me.; d. Feb. 18, 1904, at Neponset, Mass.

James P., b. Feb. 12, 1845, at Hartford, Me. He is a farmer and lives in Livermore, Me.

JAMES P. BOWLES, married Sarah Allen. His children are:

Esther A., b. May 20, 1874; mar. Bernal C. Phillips, who was born Feb. 18, 1872, at Canton, Me. Their children are:

Eldred E. Phillips, b. June 2, 1896.
Burton J. Phillips, b. Feb. 7, 1898.

John E., b. Feb. 3, 1879; farmer at N. Livermore, Me.

Lillian Maud, b. Oct. 23, 1884; mar. Chessman Turner a farmer at Livermore, Me. Their son is Otto Chessman, b. Aug. 26, 1903.

WILLIAM PALMER BOWLES mar. Charlotte Price Haskell. They lived in Poland, Me. Their sons: A. Lincoln, b. Jan. 15, 1861, at Poland, Me.; mar. Sept. 27, 1898, Sadie M. Brown; d. Aug. 30, 1903. A Lincoln was a compositor.

Frank H. Bowles of Boston.

STEPHEN BOWLES. His son Charles Henry, born in Holderness, Mass., March 3, 1831. A child, Georgia Hare, born in Lakeport, N. H., May 22, 1860, and her son is Charles Hare, born Sept. 11, 1903 at Boston.

HARVEY EDWARD BOWLES. His brother, Dr. R. C. Bowles, went South; three sisters: Permelia, who married Mr. Curtis, Mary a Mr. Coles, and Sarah a Mr. Chamberlain. Also other brothers. DR. R. C. BOWLES had seven children: Permelia, b. 1850, mar. D. G. Baynes of Danville, Va.; J. R. Bowles, b. 1856, farming in Va.; Bentley Bowles, b. 1859, in tobacco business in Darling, N.C.; Ella May, mar. F. T. Chism of Danville, Va. For Genealogy of Dr. Harvey Edward Bowles see "Biographical, Genealogical and Descriptive History of So. New Jersey, vol. II., p. 256." The children of Harvey Edward were:

Edward Lyvere, b. at Cabotville, now Chicopee, Mass., April 29, 1846.

Frederick Theodore.

Frank Isaiah.

Carrie Grace, who married a Mr. Whitmore.

She died in Hammonton, N. J., leaving a daughter, Lutie West Whitmore.

EDWARD LYVERE BOWLES was educated in the public schools and came to Philadelphia, where he entered the employment of Peter Niskey, corner Ridge and Girard aves. He enlisted in the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company M., Sept. 1864, and discharged at Richmond, Va., May 1865. In Hammonton, N.J., until 1867; then went to Conn. In New Britain until 1869; was salesman for J. B. Savage for some years; traveled for the Atwater M'f'g Co.; in 1872 lived in Camden, Vineland, Newfield, Buffalo, Phila. and Hartford. Now lives in Jersey City and engaged in business in N. Y. City. He married Oct. 1, 1868, at Jersey City, Sarah Anna Twiss, of Southington, Conn. Their children are:

Fred Lyvere, b. Oct. 1, 1869, at New Britain, Conn. He is an artistic wood engraver.

He married in 1892 Minnie Scott of Phila. Minnie Adella, b. Aug. 3, 1871, at Southington, Conn.; d. Dec. 10, 1884, in Phila.

FREDERICK THEODORE BOWLES lives in Elmira, N. Y. He has three children:

Shirley, a dentist lives in Washington, D.C.

Adella, a widow, lives in Buffalo, N. Y.

Claude, a dentist, lives in Elmira, N. Y.

FRANK ISAIAH BOWLES lives in Detroit, Mich.

He has two sons:

Arthur, a physician.
Harvey Ward, a civil engineer.



DR. F. J. BOWLES, 121 W. 93d st., N.Y. City, came from Nova Scotia in 1883, and has practiced medicine since 1884 in N. Y. City. A brother, L. V. Bowles, lives in Waterville, King's County, N.S.

N. A. BOWLES, of Brockton, Mass., came from Kentville, Nova Scotia, about 1884. His father, John H. Bowles, lives in King's Co., Nova Scotia.

JOSEPH B. BOWLES, the publisher, is descended from grandparents who came from Belfast, Ire., dying soon after arrival in Ontario, Can. Relatives of Joseph B. Bowles live in Ontario and in various Eastern States. Joseph B. lives in Chicago, and his newspaper publications extend over the United States and Canada.

P. E. BOWLES, President of the American National Bank of San Francisco, Cal. His father, born in Quebec, died aged 47, in 1860; his mother, born in Sheffield, Eng., died aged 52, both in California. The brother and sister of P. E. Bowles are dead, and he has no living relatives.

JOHN BOWLES, born at Fairford, Gloucestershire, Eng., Nov. 6, 1849, was the son of Thomas and Mary Ann Miller of Fairford. John Bowles is a contractor and builder in Albion, Orleans County, N. Y. He married Sept. 24, 1870, Elizabeth

Soper Webber, of Torquay, Devonshire, Eng. Their children were:

Frederick John, b. Mar. 26, 1872; d. Sept. 5, 1872.

Frederick Charles, b. June 18, 1877; d. Feb. 13, 1881.

Nellie May, b. Mar. 8, 1875. Teacher in Rochester, N. Y.

Ethel Daisy, b. Dec. 9, 1879. Teacher at Frankfort, N. Y.

CHARLES BOWLES, born at Cawley, Oxfordshire, England in 1800. He afterwards moved to Minster Lovell. His children were:

William, who went to Africa.

Joseph, b. Feb. 13, 1843; came to America in 1868; d. in Toronto, Can., Oct. 16, 1891.

George, living in England.

Charles.

JOSEPH had ten children; three are dead and the remaining seven are:

Joseph, b. Mar. 13, 1866;

James, b. June 4, 1868;

George, b. May 15, 1875;

Elizabeth, b. Oct. 19, 1877;

Charles, b. Mar. 27, 1880;

William, b. Sept. 28, 1882;

James is married and has six children. Elizabeth is married and has two children. All of Joseph Bowles' children live in Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN C. BOWLES, of Omaha, Neb., born Dec. 20, 1848, in Wexford County, Ire.; mar. Annie Doug-

lass of Wicklow County, Ire. The father of John C. was Thomas Bowles, born in Wexford County about 1824, who died in Cleator, Cumberland, England, about 1874. The wife of Thomas was born in Wexford about 1827, and came to England with Thomas in 1851, where she died in 1867, at Cleator, Cumberland. Some of the relatives of Thomas came to America in the latter part of the 18th century. The children of Thomas were; Maggie, who is living in England; Lizzie, Nellie, Bridget, living at Cleator, Cumberland, Eng.; Mary, (dead); John C. John C. is a blacksmith in Omaha, Neb. His children are Mary Ann, Thomas, Julia, Maggie, Michael, John, Nellie, William, and Kate.

HENRY BOWLES, born 1859 in Glandree, Tulla Parish, Clare County, Ire. The father of Henry was John Bowles, whose brother James was parish priest of Tulla for many years. The sisters of John were Bridget and Ellen. John's children were Henry, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; John (dead); James and Patrick, of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia; Ambrose, who came to America; Mary, in Australia; Margaret, in the homestead in Glandree, Clare County, Ireland.

WILLIAM BOWLES, born in Potosi, Wisconsin, Mar. 22, 1858; died Nov. 23, 1902, at La Crosse, Wis. His widow, Mrs. Wm. Bowles, now resides there with the following children, all born in La Crosse: Kathryn, b. Dec. 25, 1883; Ella, b. Nov. 28, 1885; Ida, b. March 23, 1888; Grace, b. March 18,

1900; Henry and Mary, b. Sept. 19, 1902.

Connections of this family are Robert Bowles of California; John Bowles of Michigan; Fannie Bowles Ohara of Davenport, Iowa.

WILLIAM S. BOWLES, born March 5, 1832, in French Creek, Chataqua County, N. Y.; married Elizabeth. He is a painter residing in Rockford, Ills. His son, Willard A., is married and lives in Rockford, Ills. A married brother of William lives in Rockford; another married brother, born 1852, in Galena, Ills., lives in Chicago. There are 22 nephews and nieces of Wm. S. living in Rockford and Chicago.



LINEAGE

PREPARED BY ANN BOWLES CALLOWAY.

A widow living about 1730 in Branbrook, Kent, England, had four sons: Thomas, Richard, Robert and Josiah.

THOMAS married Sarah Bonman. They had three sons: Thomas, b. 1760, Richard and Robert, and two daughters, Sarah (a twin with Thomas), and Mary. The eldest son

THOMAS, married Ann Shirley in 1784 and died in 1800. Their eight children were Thomas, William, John, Richard, Robert and Mary, Ann (a twin with John), Sarah (a twin with Mary). Ann and Sarah died infants.

Thomas, b. 1794, mar. Ann Harland, of Rip-

ley, Surrey, Eng.; d. in 1856 leaving one daughter who married Harry Walls, of London, and died without children.

Sarah (twin with Thomas) mar. Robert Colgate and came to New York. They had three sons: Robert, James and Bowles, who were the founders of the soap and perfumery firm of Colgate & Co.

WILLIAM, second son of Thomas and Ann Shirley, was born May 22, 1786; mar. Mary Jasper, of Brighton, Sussex, Eng.; came to America in 1822; died in Kentucky (Falmouth?) in April, 1872. His two sons were Frederick and Alfred. His daughter married Samuel Johnstone.

JOHN, third son of Thomas and Ann Shirley, was born March 23, 1788; married Mrs. Crispe, widow of Wm. Crispe. He came to America in the Spring of 1822, and settled near Harrison, O., where he died April 7, 1839, without issue.

RICHARD, fourth son of Thomas and Ann Shirley, was born Dec. 13, 1789; married Mrs. Nedhurst, of Shoreham, Eng.; died at Maidstone, Kent, Eng., Sept. 25, 1857. They had two sons: Fred, who died in New Zealand, and Robert, who died in England, and a daughter Ann who married Samuel Love, of Shoreham Castle. All died without issue.

ROBERT, fifth son of Thomas and Ann Shirley, was born June 1, 1792; married Mercy Boots, daughter of Thomas Boots, of Sussex, Eng., on Nov. 30, 1816. Robert emigrated to America in the spring of 1822, settling on a farm near Harrison, Ohio. His wife Mercy died in the spring of 1837, having

bore two sons: the elder, John Shirley, dying in infancy, and Robert, the second son, of whom presently. Robert married (2) Mrs. Ann Clough in Christ Church, London, and returned to America. He died Oct. 12, 1862; his wife Ann died April 16, 1881. By Ann Robert had four children: John Shirley, Samuel Pegg, Ada and Anna.

MARY, sixth child of Thomas and Ann Shirley, was born May 12, 1795. She married and had two sons.

The second child of Robert and Mercy was ROBERT, born in England Oct. 30, 1818. He came to America in the spring of 1822, and settled at Clarke Hill, Ind., about 1840. He married first Genay Butler, and secondly Mrs. Loe. He died Feb. 5, 1888. His first wife bore him Electra, Delia, Tiffinay, Richard, John and Edwin. By the second marriage Ica and Mary Sewell.

ELECTRA married Dr. Motter; has three children. Living in Lafayette, Ind.

DELIA married Mr. McDole; has six children. Living in Clarke's Hill, Ind.

TIFFINAY has two living children.

RICHARD has eight sons, and daughters. Living in Frankfort, Ind.

JOHN has a family and is living in Kansas.

EDWIN resides at Clarke's Hill, Ind.

ICA, child of second marriage, died unmarried.

MARY S. married Mr. Guy Drew, and lives at Grand Rapids, Mich.

The third son of Robert was
JOHN SHIRLEY, born March 24, 1839, at Harrison,

Ohio. He married Lizzie I. Bunnell, and resides at Santa Cruz, Bolivia, S. A. They have three children:

Sam Clark, born Nov. 3, 1867, who is married, with children and lives in Portland, Ore.

Sinica Bunnell, born Jan. 20, 1870; he is married with children at Preston, Ohio.

Martha, born May 10, 1872; married Richard Sortnian; she has a family, one son Francis. Lives in Hamilton, Ohio.

The fourth child of Robert and Mercy was **SAMUEL PEGG**, born Dec. 29, 1840; married Fannie E. Bonham April 27, 1865, and lives in Toledo, O. He has one daughter, Fannie Bonham, born April 27, 1866, who married Everett Meyhells, and lives in Grand Rapids, Mich.

The fifth child of Robert and Mercy was **ADA**, born March 29, 1842; died Dec. 27, 1847.

The sixth child of Robert and Mercy was **ANNA**, born Feb. 8, 1845, at Harrison, Ohio; married Thomas Bond Calloway on Jan. 31, 1855. Resides in Home City, Ohio. Her four children were: Samuel Bond, Robert Bowles, Arthur William and Walter Bowles Calloway.

SAMUEL BOND CALLOWAY, born March 28, 1868; married Sadie Duncan. Their two children: Ada, b. Oct. 18, 1893, and Gertrude, b. April 1, 1897. Reside in Seattle, Wash.

ROBERT BOWLES CALLOWAY, born Sept. 7, 1869; died July 17, 1872.

ARTHUR WILLIAM CALLOWAY, born April 2,

1872, at Harrison, Ohio; married to Daisy Bell Sinks Nov. 19, 1896, who died Feb. 5, 1898. He married, secondly, Charlotte Lytle, May 7, 1904. He is a physician in Asheville, N. C.

WALTER BOWLES was born in Harrison, O., Dec. 28, 1873; married Wilma Shine in Home City, O., Oct. 5, 1903. Lives in Cincinnati.

The second son
of Thomas and Sarah was

RICHARD, who married Miss Dendy and had two sons, Richard and John Dendy, and a daughter Elizabeth.

RICHARD mar. Miss Dair; is buried in the Baptist graveyard near New Haven, O. He left four children: Richard, Emily, Ellen and Eliza.

RICHARD has a son Horace and a daughter Lizzie who married Mr. Cheatham. All live in Harrison, Ohio.

The second son of Richard and Miss Dendy was DR. JOHN DENDY BOWLES; came to Harrison, O., about 1838. He married Priscilla Crispe, step-daughter of John Bowles. They are both dead, leaving the following children:

HARRY, who married Jennie Simonson. They have one son, Charles, who married Miss Burk. Live in Harrison, Ohio.

JOHN, who is dead.

ELIZABETH, lives in Harrison, Ohio.

FRANK, married Miss Garside, who died, leaving one son, Walter. Frank married secondly a Kentucky lady. Frank is a

banker and lives in Harrison, Ohio.
DR. THOMAS, married Miss Sleet. Their
daughters are Mrs. McCafferty and Florence.
Live in Harrison, Ohio.

The fourth child of Thomas and Sarah was
ROBERT, who married but left no issue.

The fifth child of Thomas and Sarah was
MARY, who married William Bonman and had a large
family.

NOTE. The line of descent is often con-
fused by misspelled names, typographi-
cal errors, etc. A more serious error is
that on page 212, where the mis-print
states that Samuel Pegg, Ada, and Anna
were children of Mercy, first wife of Rob-
ert. The corrected statement is: By
Mercy Robert had two children: John
Shirley (died an infant), and Robert.
By Ann Robert had four children: John
Shirley, Samuel Pegg, Ada and Anna.



THE BOWLES FAMILY

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The Bowleses.

The warrior Bowles of Normandy clasped on the
casque of steel,
And sailed with fierce Duke William 'till Senlac
touched the keel.

He helped to break the heroes who had formed the
Saxon ring
Around the knightly Harold, whose fall made William
king.

With lance in rest at Agincourt an English charge they
led,
And mixed their blood with honor in the line of English
dead.

They sailed across the throbbing wave to rush upon
Cadiz
Beside the knightly Raleigh, where deathless glory is.

At Dunkirk with the Ironsides they broke the Spanish
spears
And crushed the despot Alva's sword, all wet with
blood and tears.
They starved at Londonderry and charged at Marston
Moor,
And stern and grim they stood in ranks at Whitehall
Palace door.

In proud Cathedral pulpits or upon the simple sod,
They braved the might of tyrants to lead others unto
God.

And turned toward the wilderness across Atlantic's
foam

And in the forest solitude they cleared a freeman's
home.

And when the Revolution's star gleamed forth in crim-
son light,

They joined the stream of flags and guns that hurried
to the fight.

And one, a wild adventurer, with strong and daring
deeds

Didst guide the stormy destiny of two strong and sav-
age breeds.

And when the trembling trumpet thrilled that roused
our native land,

They heard the call of country and in hostile ranks
they stand.

They marched with Stonewall Jackson, or with Sher-
man to the sea.

Some fought and died with the conquering Grant, some
with the stainless Lee.

For thirty generations they have worked and won and
died,

The obstacles of nature and the tyrant's might defied.
Their free, defiant motto from the conquering struggle's
smother,

They flung in time of triumph: "As to you, so to
another."

They're numbered with the men of peace, the warlike
of the wave,

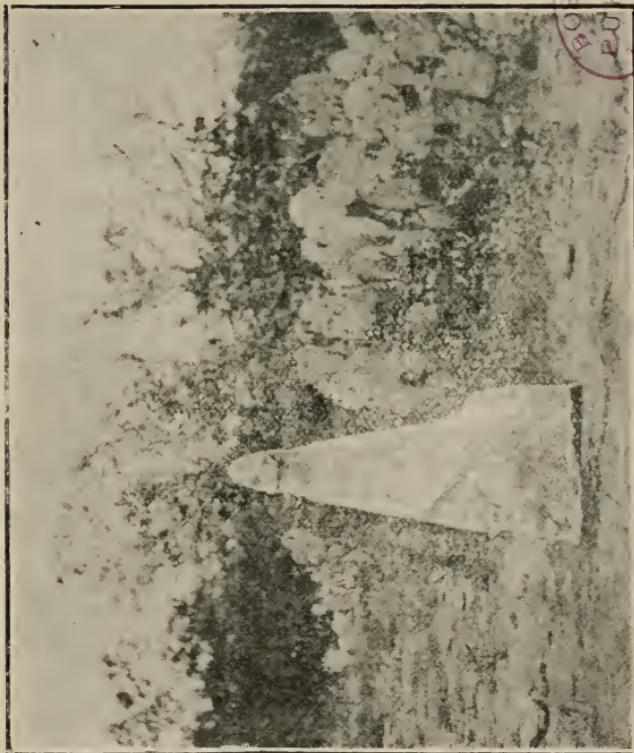
They gird and guide the fleets that fight the battles of
the brave.

And nations watch their brilliant pens flame through
the printer's press

To teach the thinking millions how to win the day of
stress.

And far in future centuries the stony, stern way runs,
The way of faith and glory, the way for Bowles' sons.

Thomas M. Farquhar.



Where John Bowles was killed by Indians.

The Virginia Branches

Continued from Page 140.

The eldest child of Lyddall and Elizabeth Smith was

SARAH ADELINE, who married on March 10, 1825, Dr. James Russell Hawkins of Spotsylvania co., Va. Dr. Hawkins settled in Boone county, Ky., in 1840, having moved from Henrico county, Va. In March, 1846, at a Whig convention, he was, without his knowledge, nominated to represent the Senatorial district composed of Boone, Gallatin and Carroll counties. This district had previous to that time been always represented by a Democrat, and Dr. Hawkins' opponent was believed to be the most influential Democrat in the district, yet, after an animated contest, Dr. Hawkins was triumphantly elected. At the conclusion of his term he was elected Secretary of the Legislature, which position he held for a quarter of a century. Since that time (1850) there has been scarcely a statesman of prominence in Kentucky with whom he was not intimately acquainted, bound to many

by irrefragable ties of friendship. He was a man of wide culture, genial and brilliant, and retained in a wonderful degree his intellectual and physical faculties until a few days preceding his death. The eleven children of Sarah Adeline Bowles and Dr. James Russell Hawkins were:

A son, born Feb. 25, 1826, who lived 2 weeks. Joseph Lyddall, b. Jan. 19, 1827; d. unmarried April 15, 1897.

Bettie Ann, b. Nov. 22, 1828; mar. F. M. Stephens of Boone City, April 6, 1847, and had the following eleven children: James Rnssell, Richard H. and Ben C. (twins), Sarah L., Mary E., Harry C., Francis M., William Bowles, Ernest L., Joseph L. and Wallace. Bettie Ann died May 12, 1904.

Mary Eliza, b. Feb. 13, 1831; married Harry W. Cunningham July 27, 1852. They had no children. Mr. Cunningham d. June 30, 1905.

Sarah Adeline, b. Aug. 22, 1833; d. in infancy. James Russell, b. Aug. 6, 1835; married Mary F. Davis of Louisville, Ky., April 5, 1866. Their six children were Mary Eliza, Addie L., Mildred J., Cordelia M., Gad Davis and Joseph Sangford. Cordelia and Mildred died in infancy. James Russell died Sep. 28, 1900.

Julia L., b. Oct 24, 1837; married James Calvert of Boone Co., Ky., May 21, 1861; her children were: Susan Virginia; James Hawkins, d. July 1, 1900; Elizabeth Agnes, d. April 9, 1900. James Calvert died Dec. 13, 1890.

Susan Virginia, b. Sep. 18, 1840; d. Sep. 8, 1850.
Mildred J., b. July 28, 1843.

William Bowles, b. Feb. 4, 1846; married Lizzie Hawkins of Lincoln co., Ky., Sep. 9, 1873; his six children were: Hamilton Pope, Sadie A., Rosa Virginia; a boy whodied in infancy; Lizzie Bowles and William Russell. Hamilton Pope and Virginia are dead.

Hamilton Pope, b. Feb. 18, 1851; married June 26, 1884, Lucy Robinson of Greenville, Miss., where Hamilton Pope was then in business.

Dr. James Russell Hawkins was born Jan. 30, 1805; died Feb. 1, 1897. Of the 11 children of Sarah Adeline Bowles and J. R. Hawkins the first seven were born in Virginia, the last four in Boone county, Ky.

Mamie E. Hawkins was born May 24, 1867, and married Jan. 1, 1889, H. Elbert Garrett, who was born May 10, 1866, and died June 17, 1899. Mamie E. married (2), Feb. 17, 1898, J. S. R. Robertson, who was born Dec. 24, 1862. The son by the first mnriage, H. Elbert Garrett, was born Oct. 13, 1889.

The third son of Lyddall and Elizabeth was

WILLIAM BACON BOWLES, who married Susan W. Grubbs of Hanover county, Va., daughter of Anderson Grubbs and Susan Winston. William Bacon moved to Kentucky in 1836, dying there two years later. His widow, Susan W. Bowles, married a Mr. King. A daughter of William Bacon and Susan was Susan Virginia Bowles, who mar-

ried H. B. Tompkins. A daughter of H. B. Tompkins and Susan Virginia Bowles was Susan Herbert Tompkins, born April 9, 1875, in Henrico county, near Richmond.

The oldest daughter of Lyddall and Sally Waller Price was

MARY WALLER BOWLES, who married June 17, 1851, in Franklin co., Ky., Henry Ramey of Carroll county, Ky. Henry Ramey was born April 5, 1817; died Sept. 22, 1903. They moved to Louisville during the Civil war. Their children were:

Sally Waller Ramey, b. April 25, 1852.

Bowles Ramey, Sept. 22, 1853.

James Ramey, b. Dec. 16, 1855; d. Aug. 25, 1871.

Mattie Ramey, b. Aug 1, 1857; d. July 1, 1860.

Eliza Ramey, b. Feb. 18, 1860.

Henry Smith Ramey, b. Oct. 3, 1863.

Richard Ramey, b. Jan. 20, 1865; married Rosa Green in Louisville, Ky., June 24, 1890.

William Ramey, b. Jan. 19, 1868; d. Sep. 11, 1868.

Sally Ramey married, Nov. 16, 1876, in Louisville, Ky., John William Wallace, who was born Mar. 18, 1851. Their children were:

Nina Bowles, b. Mar. 31, 1878; d. April 1, 1878.

Sally Ray, b. July 26, 1889.

The third child of Lyddall and Sally Waller Price was

ELIZA PRICE BOWLES, who married Aug. 5, 1865, John Q. A. Stephens, of Boone county, Ky. Her

children are:

Mary Stephens, b. Oct. 30, 1867.

Lida P. Stephens, b. Oct 17, 1870.

Mary Stephens married P. G. Leming of Urbana, Ill., on Feb. 14, 1886, and died June 2, 1895, leaving four children:

Lida Leming, b. Sept 29, 1887

Willa Leming, b. June 9, 1889

Bonnie Leming, Feb. 2, 1891

John Leming, b. March 2, 1893

Lida P. Stephens married Morgan Creamer of Clinton county, Mo., Nov. 4, 1891. Her children are:

John A. Creamer, b. Dec. 12, 1892

Mary S. Creamer, b. Nov. 24, 1894

Lucy L. Creamer, b. April 20, 1899

Lida Mildred Creamer, April 2, 1901

A SON OF THOMAS 2d

AND BROTHER OF THOMAS PHILIP BOWLES

Married Miss Woodson, by whom he had three children: Thomas, Patsie, and Millie Bowles.

THOMAS BOWLES married Lucy England, by whom he had five children:

Mary Strotton, m. Lyddall Bowles of Hanover county; died without issue.

John, died in infancy.

Nancy Batts.

Martha Millner, m. Rev. Eli Ball, a Baptist preacher of Vermont; died without issue.

Mildred Malvina, m. Lorenzo Ambrose, a large railroad contractor, of Maryland. They had one son: John Thomas Ambrose, who

died in infancy.

NANCY BATTS BOWLES married Robert Harvey, a railroad contractor, of Canada. Their children:

Mary Ellen Harvey.

William Graeme Harvey.

Robert Harvey.

Mary Ellen married Anthony W. Willson of Amelia county, Va., and by him had two children:

Harvey Willson, m. Fanny Elizabeth Sletor of Easton, Pa. Their one daughter was Mary Sletor Willson.

Nannie Webster Willson, died in infancy.

WILLIAM GRAEME HARVEY married Ellen Virginia Taylor of Richmond, Va. Their nine children were:

William Graeme Harvey, Jr., m. Ruby Bodeker of Richmond, Va.; died without issue.

Lizzie Lee Harvey

Albert Stanfield Harvey, m. Janet Needham of Richmond, Va. Their six children were: Alice, Walter, Arthur Willson, Janet, Ellen Virginia, and Robert.

Walter Harvey, died in youth.

Goldie Harvey, m. Benjamin Winston Grubbs of Richmond, Va. They had one child: Lewis Harvey Grubbs.

Virginia Harvey, m. Alfred Benson of Richmond, Va. Their four children were: Virginia Graeme, Alfred, Jr., Geo. Harvey, Ailine.

Dorsey Harvey, died in infancy.

Mary Pegram Harvey.

Robert Bruce Harvey.

The son of Nancy Batts Bowles and Robert Harvey,

ROBERT HARVEY, JR., married Mrs. Elizabeth M. Tyree, who was Miss Elizabeth M. Slater of James City county, Va., by whom he had three children:

Robert Hunter Harvey, m. Elizabeth Bennett of London, Eng., by whom he had two children: Robert Hunter, Jr., Charles Tyree.

Urban Harvey, m. Louise Mackay of Canada.

They had no children.

Daisy Harvey, m. George Waterman of Connecticut. They had no children.



ROBERT BOWLES, who served in the Dunmore War of 1774, had a brother who moved from Hanover county, Va., to Goochland county, Va. A son Matthew was a tobacco grower near Petersburg about 1810. He had sons: John, George, William, Thomas and Mark. It is believed that William, Thomas and Mark were the three brothers of that name who went to North Carolina before the Civil War. Mark, who was a banker and tobacco agent of Person county, N. C., never married. William went from Person county to the western part of N. C.

THOMAS BOWLES lived in Person county until after the war and moved to Granville county. He married Miss Sarah Suit, a cousin of Governor Hancock of North Carolina. One of his sons married Miss Mary Cates, of Orange county, daughter of Solomon Cates. Soon after his marriage he removed to Durham, N. C., and engaged in the to-

bacco business, housebuilding and contracting. In 1876 he moved to Winston. In 1884 moved back to Roanoke, Va. His wife, Mary Cates Bowles, died in 1892. He returned to Greensboro, N. C., and married Mary Lindley, mother of J. V. Lindley, proprietor of the Pomona Nursery. He died in 1900, having had by Mary Cates eight children: J. A. Bowles, Anna, Helen, Emma, Ella, Ada, Josephine, Eva.

Anna married N. C. Workman, real estate dealer in Greensboro, N. C.

Helen married T. F. Mangam, General Manager of the Standard Oil Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Emma married W. W. Workman, furniture dealer, of Norfolk, Va.

Ella married C. W. Anderson, ins. agent of Norfolk, Va.

Ada married J. A. Fyle, shoe manufacturer High Pond.

Josephine married Henry Brewer, railroad conductor, of Roanoke, Va.

Eva married James Caldwell, depot agent of Southern Railroad at Durham, N. C.

REV. J. A. BOWLES, the only son, attended the private schools of Durham, where he was born April 26, 1858. He graduated in 1879 from the Winston High School. He studied medicine under Dr. Roan, but entered Trinity College and graduated A.B. in 1883, admitted to trial in the Western M. E. Conference, Nov. 27, 1883. He was stationed in many places in N. C., and was very efficient and popular. In 1905 he was at Walnut Street M. E. Church, Greensboro N. C., Secretary of Western N. C. Church Extension Board, and Secretary of Greensboro Conference. He married

Mary Boren, at Guilford College, April 25, 1888. She was of the wealthy North Carolina family of that name, her father being the founder of the Pomona Terra Cotta Works, now owned by his sons. The children of Rev. J. A. Bowles and Mary Boren are: Arthur, Hargrave, Mary, Eva, David, Joseph, Wade, Annie May.

Connected with the Virginia parent stock
was

JOHN BOWLES, whose wife was Clarissa, and who came from Virginia and settled in Iredell county, N. C., about 1820. It is a tradition that he was a brother of William, Thomas and Mark. A son

JOHN, was born January 27, 1830, in Iredell co., N. C.; married Eliza Caroline daughter of Wm. Andrew and Nellie Moore, of Caldwell county. Eliza Caroline was born Jan. 10, 1830; died May 7, 1892. John Bowles is a farmer in Caldwell county, N.C. John and Eliza Caroline had seven children:

JAMES A., b. in Caldwell county, Jan. 1, 1855. Dead.
WILLIAM A., born in Caldwell co., June 15, 1856. A printer in Chester, S. C. He married Lily Jones; has nine living children, and one child dead.

MARCUS L., b. in Caldwell co., March 7, 1858. A printer in St. Augustine, Fla. Marcus L. married Carrie Butler; has five children.

JACOB A., b. in Caldwell co., Feb. 13, 1860. Jacob A. is a merchant of Hickory, N. C. He married Minnie E. White; has one child living and one dead.

RUFUS P., b. in Caldwell co. May 29, 1862. He is a lawyer in Durant, Indian Territory. He is married and has one child by his wife Hattie.

EMILY J., b. in Caldwell co., Oct. 10, 1864; died Nov. 5, 1901.

JULIA A., b. in Caldwell co., July 23, 1867; married R. W. Stevenson and has nine living children and one dead. Julia A. lives in Hickory, N. C.

A son of Thomas Franklin Bowles who lived at Hanover Court House in the early 19th century was

PETER BOWLES, b. at Hanover C. H., Va., his father and mother dying when Peter was about five years old. Peter is a painter and grainer living in Darlington, S.C. He married Dec. 22, 1859, at Society Hill, S. C., Joanna Pierce Ingraham. Their eight children were:

Thomas Franklin, b. at Society Hill, Sept. 9, 1860; d. Oct. 28, 1866.

Wm. Murray, b. at Society Hill, March 21, 1862; d. Oct. 4, 1866.

Charles Pierce, b. at Society Hill, March 4, 1865; d. May 28, 1867.

Edward Bevill, b. in New York City, Dec. 8, 1868.

Peter Ingraham, b. in Jersey City, April 29, 1871; d. Feb. 4, 1880.

Robert Lowery, b. in Jersey City, Dec. 30, 1874; d. Jan. 1, 1880.

Harry Williams, b. in Jersey City, Jan. 1, 1873.

Joanna Elizabeth, b. March 23, 1881.

EDWARD BEVILL BOWLES is a painter, living at 101 Armstrong ave., Jersey City. He married December 22, 1886, Mary Francis Meyerhoff of

Jersey City. Their children were:

Harry Williams, b. in Jersey City, June 13, 1890; d. April 16, 1891.

Joanna Elizabeth, b. in Jersey City, Dec. 25, 1891.

Marie Olive, b. in Darlington, S. C., April 3, 1894; d. Oct. 23, 1894.

Grace Louise, b. in Jersey City, Sept. 6, 1896. William Calvin, b. March 21, 1898.

Clarence Edward and Charles (twins) b. Jan. 26, 1900. Charles died.

Mary, b. Nov. 16, 1902.

HARRY WILLIAMS BOWLES is a painter, living in Darlington, S. C. He married in Darlington, Mar. 15, 1892, Leila Vaughn. Their children were:

Estelle Vaughn, b. in Darlington, Jan. 10, 1894 Peter, b. in Jersey City, Nov. 10, 1896.

Leila Ingraham, b. Sept. 11, 1900; d. July 18, 1902.

JOANNA ELIZABETH, married Haynes Lennon Baldwin April 12, 1899, at Charleston, S. C., and lives at 40 and 42 Market st., Charleston, S. C.

JOHN BOWLES, a Revolutionary soldier, who lived in Hanover county, Va., in 1802, went to Middle Tennessee, with his three brothers, before 1810.

There is a tradition that the party of Virginians included the Wallace, Bassett, Shepherd, Conway and Wheeler families. There was a Mr. Cocke and a Mr. Whitlow in the party also. They separated at a fork on the Tennessee river, one party, including the three

brothers of John, going to Alabama. The other party including John's family, remained in Tennessee until about 1820, when John went with his son-in-law, Mr. Williams, to Missouri. The youngest daughter had married Mr. Williams, and her son Thomas afterwards became very wealthy, and lived at Honey Grove, Fannin county, Texas, where he died about 1886. John Bowles, who went to Missouri, had four sons and at least four daughters. These sons and daughters had all been born in Virginia and John and William, the two oldest boys, had married there. Adeline, the oldest girl, married a Mr. Cocke in Virginia. John, the oldest son, had married in Virginia, about 1799, his wife being named Fanny. John Bowles was in the fighting with the Indians in Tennessee during the Creek and British War. He was at Tallapoosa Bend, was wounded at the battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1814, He went with the Tennessee Volunteers under Jackson to New Orleans, and was mortally wounded in the battle. John Bowles and his wife Fanny had five daughters and four sons. The sons were: William, John, Joseph and another who went to Alabama. It is thought also that one lived in Mississippi.

The second son of John and Fanny
was

JOHN BOWLES, who came with his father and grandfather to Tennessee, was born in Virginia February 13, 1802. He was a child when brought to Middle Tennessee, where he remained until he was about 20 years old, when he went to Mississippi. He married there Miss Millie Caroline Pate, who was born Sept. 28, 1808. They lived in Itwambe county, Miss., until 1848. They had

thirteen children, all born, and five of them married in Itwambe county. They moved to Bell county, Texas, in the winter of 1848. They moved to Uvalde county in 1854, and their courage and skill in Indian warfare made them renowned all along the frontier. Many prints of the time mention the prowess of the Bowles family, and Sowell's "Texas Indian Fights" gives an interesting account of some of their fights, from which the following remarkable incidents are taken: "The Bowles family were bold and fearless men, and aided greatly in exterminating the hostile Indians. John Bowles first settled on the Lampasse river in Bell county, four miles from Belton. John Bowles helped to organize Bell county in 1851. He was born in Virginia; his father being killed at New Orleans, from two bullet wounds. John Bowles came to Uvalde county in 1855 and settled on the Sabine river in the Patterson settlement, six miles below the present Sabinal station. This place was very exposed to Indian raids, and they were numerous and hostile. John Bowles had brought many fine horses to the county, and in 1856 had established a ranch on the west side of the river. The horses were kept in a pen, but one night when the usual guard had been omitted, the Indians opened the corral and the family was awakened by hearing the horses escaping on a dead run. There was a light moon, and barefooted and in their night-clothes John Bowles and his sons finally succeeded in driving the horses back without a fight. His son Doke stood guard behind a screen while John Bowles himself stood under a hickberry tree on the east side of the river, armed with a long shot-gun and six-shooter. Doke had not been long on guard when he heard the

report of his father's shotgun, and as he and his brothers ran up they heard their father remark, as he rose from scalping a prostrate Indian: "Hog my cats! I've got one of them." This was the only expletive Mr. Bowles ever used. He never swore nor allowed his boys to do so, especially within hearing of their mother. Mr. Bowles said there were three Indians, and he first discovered them 50 feet away approaching in single file close behind each other. He fired one barrel of his shot-gun and one of the Indians fell and the other two disappeared. The next morning about 30 steps from the first Indian was found a second dead Indian with three buckshot through the bowels. The trail was followed sometime afterward and a third dead Indian found about five miles from the fight. All had been killed by the first shot from John Bowles' shot-gun! This exploit is perhaps without parallel in Indian warfare, and minute accounts of the affair were printed at the time. The shot-gun is in the possession of one of Mr. Bowles' Texas descendants, and his son David Crockett Bowles, has, among other family historical papers, a newspaper clipping containing an account of the fight with a cut of the shot-gun. John Bowles joined the scouts and was in the battle (called massacre) on the Leona. In 1859 he settled on the Leona near where this battle occurred. His son Doke at this time was married and had a ranch on the Blanco river, and while he and his wife were on an excursion to the mountains they narrowly escaped death at the hands of the same band of Comanches which killed his father on the following day, October 28, 1859. The tragedy of John Bowles' death made a great sensation on the frontier and resulted in a relentless pursuit of the Co-

manches by his son Doke. John Bowles, accompanied by Rev. Mr. H. G. Horton, had ridden in search of his saddle-horse, which had been stolen by Indians the previous night. After riding two miles the minister bade him good-bye, and Mr. Bowles, continuing the search shortly afterward saw his horse tied in a small clearing close to a large clump of bushes. Although aware that the tied horse was the centre of an Indian ambuscade, Mr. Bowles had outwitted them so many times that he attempted to approach dismounted from behind; but when close to the horse he received three arrows in the left breast, and as he fell they ran up and lanced him. His body was found three weeks later by his son Peter, scalped and reduced to a skeleton. A monument marks the spot where he fell. The pursuit of the Indians was participated in by several of the Bowles connection with other settlers under the leadership of Doke Bowles. The pursuit and fighting, extending for hundreds of miles, was of unexampled ferocity. Lieut. Hazen, afterwards chief of U. S. Army Signal Service, whose widow married Admiral Dewey, was dangerously wounded in this fight. A good account of the death of John Bowles and the pursuit to avenge it, is found in Sowell's "Texas Indian Fights." The thirteen children of John Bowles and his wife Millie Caroline Pate were: Nancy Adeline, Hiram R., James F., Priscilla, John B., Fannie, Jane, William B. (called Doke), Greenville (called Pete), Caroline, David Crockett, Emmaline, Elizabeth.

NANCY ADELINE, b. 1825, m. Dr. Gustavus Kilgo.

She had four children, with one of whom, Dr. John Kilgo, she is now living in Savoy, Ark.

HIRAM R., b. Feb. 16, 1827; went to the California

gold fields in 1852; returned to Bell county after seven years with a fortune, and married there Miss Elizabeth Townsend. They had four children. Hiram died in 1874; his wife in 1873.

JAMES F., b. Aug. 14, 1828; married Miss Margaret Martin, by whom he had four boys and two girls. He prospected in the California gold fields for four years from 1852, and in 1858, while prospecting for gold in Arizona, he was thrown from his mule, and he was shot through the knee by the discharge of his gun. The leg was amputated two months later, but he died two days after the operation, and was buried in Tombstone City, Ariz. His wife died several years afterwards in Delrio, Tex. A son, Hy J. Bowles, is District and County Clerk, Uvalde, Texas.

PRISCILLA, b. 1830; married John Webb, who died in Mississippi. Priscilla, the mother of a large family, still lives in Mississippi.

JOHN B., b. 1831. He went to the California gold fields in 1852; came back to Bell county, Texas, in 1854. He never married. He was a great Indian fighter; experienced many dangers and hardships in the continual frontier warfare, and was killed by Mexicans at Presidia Del Norte, Mex.

FANNIE, b. May 13, 1832; married James Townsend, who died in 1888. Fannie was the mother of fourteen children and is living in Buleson county, Tex.

JANE, b. 1833; married Joseph Townsend. She had a large family and died in 1879.

WILLIAM B. (called DOKE), a famous Indian fighter, b. 1834; moved to Uvalde county in 1854 and there married Miss Amanda Ware in 1858. His

exploits are preserved in Texas border history. Was a man of energy and accumulated considerable wealth, one of his properties consisting of the large Uvalde Hotel surrounded by 200 acres of irrigated land. He died Dec. 7, 1902, in Pueblo, New Mexico.

GREENVILLE BOWLES, b. Feb. 28, 1836; married Miss Amanda A. Brown in Uvalde county in 1856. He was a scut and Indian fighter; experienced all the dangers and hardships of the frontier, and was one of the largest of the Texas stockmen. He died in 1898. His wife lives in Uvalde, Texas.

CAROLINE, b. July 2, 1837; married John McDowell in 1853, and had a large family. Both lived and died in Bell county.

DAVID CROCKETT BOWLES, b. March 10, 1839; married Miss Mattie Jordan in Bell county on Oct. 15, 1868, by whom he had seven girls and five boys; two of which, a boy and a girl, are dead. He with his wife and all his family except one girl in Oklahoma, are living in Bell county, Tex. David Crockett Bowles was named after the Texas hero, and has survived many dangers. He was a cowboy, Indian fighter, frontiersman, and was City Marshal of Belton from 1878 to 1880. In 1881 took a contract to deliver prisoners from 35 counties to the Texas penitentiary. This was a very dangerous and trying undertaking in those days, when Texas swarmed with desperados and the methods of travel and communication were primitive. On one trip he crossed the Gulf of Mexico twice. On another, guarding twelve prisoners, he was one month and three days in the

wilderness. After wearing a gun for 27 years, a great part of the time in the service of the State of Texas, he laid it aside to become a farmer and stockraiser near where his father came in 1849 in Bell county, where he now lives.

EMMALINE, b. Feb. 9, 1840; married Joseph Brown in Uvalde county. Their children were a girl and a boy. Emmaline and her husband died in Uvalde county in 1891.

ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 9, 1842; married George Patterson in Uvalde county. They had nine children, five boys and four girls. Elizabeth's husband was a large stockman in Uvalde county, where they both died in 1904.



JOHN BOWLES,

who was a farmer and wheelwright in Goochland county about 1810, was a nephew of Rev. Benjamin Bowles who married Miss Harris, and so cousin of John Ludwell Bowles. There was an order of the Hanover Court directing the Sheriff to pay to "Knight Bowles and Thomas P. Bowles, co-guardians of the orphans of Russell Bowles, who died in the Continental service, viz., John, Caroline, Bolman and Richard, an allowance of 12 pounds per annum." It is very probable that the John mentioned in this order was the John Bowles, farmer and wheelwright of Goochland county.

JOHN BOWLES married Martha Cocke. He died in 1826, leaving his widow with twelve children. The children's names were: John, Preston, Tom, William, Tarleton, James Henry, Bolman H.,

Mary, Luvenia, Frances, Martha, Lucy.

JAMES H. was an officer of the Goochland Troop in the Confederate Army.

BOLMAN H. served with the Virginia troops in the war with Mexico, and upon the outbreak of the Civil War aided in organizing the Hanover Light Dragoons, was 1st Lieutenant in that command, and was killed at the battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861. He was famed for his dauntless bravery, and many obituary eulogiums of him appeared in the newspapers of the time. In these obituaries it was stated that Lieut. Bowles remarked to a fellow-officer that his dead body should remain upon the field in the event of defeat, and the accounts state with a mournful satisfaction that the eyes of the dying hero lit up with joy at the sight of the waving and triumphant banner of the Confederacy. One of his sons, Diocan Bowles, lives at Vontay, Hanover county, Va.

MARY married Mr. Burford.

LUVENIA married Ben Harrison Woodson.

FRANCES married Mr. Robinson.

MARTHA, married Joseph Reuben Pleasants, and died Oct. 1, 1844. She died when her son James was three days old and James was raised by his grandmother Bowles until he was six years, and upon her death he was taken into the family of his uncle James H. Bowles. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, at 16 years of age he entered the Goochland Troop, and while at home upon a furlough he performed the astounding feat of capturing single-handed fourteen armed Union soldiers. This exploit, celebrated at the time, is spread on

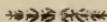
the Court Records of Goochland county. When Dahlgren made his raid James had come home to get a fresh horse, and was asleep in an upper room of his uncle's house. When he awoke, his aunt, Mrs. Bowles, informed him of the raid, and that his two horses had been taken. Telling his aunt he was going to get his horses, he put on an uniform which he had on a previous occasion taken from a Union soldier, and taking a short carbine, started down the road in the same direction as the Union troops, groups of which were occasionally passing by the house. He hid in a place by the roadside sheltered by heavy hanging branches. A Union cavalryman leading two horses came along, and hastily complied with the demand for surrender, as James pointed the carbine at him. Disarming his prisoner he mounting a horse and ordering the prisoner to ride to one side and a little in front of him, they proceeded towards his home. Entering a large woods, they met a group of Union soldiers. When close upon them he suddenly demanded their surrender, which they did immediately. He thereupon ordered them to drop their arms in the road and ride beside the first prisoner. Keeping them covered they proceeded until they met a third group, who, stunned with astonishment at being called upon to surrender by troops wearing Union uniforms, instantly, upon the stern demand, dropped their arms in the road. One prisoner now suddenly galloped away and warned two soldiers who were watering horses at the well in front of the Bowles home. Upon the demand to surrender these two opened fire, but upon one

being killed by James, the other surrendered. The shooting attracted his uncle James H. Bowles and Dr. Quintius A. Snead, who now galloped up and aided in delivering the 14 prisoners, horses and accoutrements to the Confederate Government.

LUCY, married John L. Powers. Her two children were John L. and Martha L. Martha L. married Randolph R. Woodson, and two of her children are Jacob L. Woodson and Mrs. Lucy C. Gude of Richmond, Va. The Woodson family is also an old one in Virginia, the first settler of that name arriving in 1619.

Other descendants of John Bowles and Martha Cocke are Mrs. Ed. Nuckols of Rockville, Hanover county; J. C. Bowles of Columbia, Va., and his cousin B. B. Bowles of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Stewart Cottrell of Cardwell, Va.

It has been stated that every living adult male of this branch of the Bowles family was in the Confederate Army.



GIDEON BOWLES of Oxford, England, was a merchant in Dublin, Ire., in 1752. His oldest son John married Eleanor, the granddaughter of Sir William Parsons. Of the sons of John and Eleanor five came to Virginia. One, Gideon, went to Goochland county; James went to Leesburg, Loudon county, and John went to Winchester, Frederick county, Va. The other two emigrant brothers were Stephen and Hugh. The family is mentioned in "Notes of the Parsons Family."

JOHN BOWLES settled in Winchester before 1800

His children were Jacob, Avery, Isaac, James, Mrs. Eva Newcomb, Mrs. Catharine Tutstone, Mrs. Rebecca Smith, Mrs. Sallie Coapheabner, Mrs. Nancy Carper, Mrs. Wm. Keffert.

JACOB, son of John, born in Winchester, Va. He had nine children; the living ones are: James A., of Paris, Ill.; Thomas, of Paris, Ill.; Zachary, of Kansas, Ill.; R. C., Jacob and Elizabeth, of Champagne, Ill.

JAMES A., son of Jacob, was born April 27, 1843, at Winchester, Va.; married in 1868 Isabella S. Swartz, of Newmarket, Va. He served in the Confederate Army under Stonewall Jackson, in Co. B, 10th Va. Infantry. He was in the battles of Martinsburg, 1st and 2d Bull Run, Shenandoah, Cross Keys, Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Cedar Mountain, Frederick City, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; wounded, taken prisoner and confined 20 months at Fort Delaware and Point Lookout, Md. In 1870 he moved to Paris, Ill., where he is a contractor and builder. James A. and Isabella had seven children, one dying in infancy. The living children are

WALTER CHESTER, travelling salesman for A. C. McClurg Co., of Chicago. Lives in Springfield, Ill.

ORION A., salesman for McClurg Co. Lives in Springfield, Ill.

VALLEY E., and **IDA H.**, live in Paris, Ill.

JAMES TENBROECK is a student at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

PAUL G., salesman for McClurg Co. Lives in Chicago.

The son of John Bowles:

JAMES BOWLES, was born Feb. 28, 1810. He was a very prominent farmer and lived many years near Winchester, Va., and by his integrity and sobriety won the affections of his neighbors. He was an extensive raiser of fine horses, especially the Black Hawk Morgan strain. He was a noted breeder and acquired a fortune. He married early in life Mary Louise Smith, born April 9, 1821. James died Oct. 6, 1862; Mary Louise died April 19, 1889. Their children were:

Isaac W., b. Sept. 24, 1838; d. July 26, 1839.
James Edwin, b. Dec. 5, 1839; d. June 20, 1861.
Stuart Baldwin, b. Mar. 4, 1841; d. April 19, 1901.
Jonathan S., b. Sept. 16, 1842; d. Mar. 18, 1843.
Henry C., b. Jan. 4, 1844; d. Feb. 17, 1878.
Charles M., b. Dec. 5, 1845; d. Feb. , 1889.
Wilson W., b. March 13, 1847.
Victor S., b Sept. 5, 1848. Lives in Dallas, Tex.
Joseph W., b. Nov. 21, 1849. Firm of P. O.
Bowles, stockdealer and farmer.
John L., b. April 14, 1851; d. Feb. 14, 1881.
Milton C., b. March 26, 1853. Speculator, Fort
Worth, Texas.
Thomas S., b. July 10, 1855; d. June 6, 1857.
Fannie S., b. Dec. 12, 1856.
Oliver C., b. Dec. 14, 1858. Dairyman, Fort
Worth, Texas.
Minnie L., b. Sept. 20, 1861; mar. Jas. Thomas,
Fort Worth, Texas.
James, b. Jan. 7, 1863; d. 1863.
WILSON W. BOWLES married Oct. 29, 1879 Annie
Virginia Lodge, who was born March 19, 1850.

Wilson W. is a stockdealer and farmer near Millwood, Va. He is an extensive landowner and widely and favorably known in Virginia. The children of Wilson W. and Annie Virginia are:

Joseph William, b. Aug. 10, 1880.

Wilson Lodge, b. April 7, 1883.

Harry Hallowell, b. Sept. 7, 1884.

Bertha Anna, b. Aug. 23, 1888.

JOSEPH WARREN BOWLES is an extensive land owner and farmer in Clarke co., Va. He is a man of the most honorable character, and his advice and influence are much valued by his neighbors. He married Feb. 17, 1898, Kate Varina Garvin, daughter of A. H. Garvin, owner of the large Millwood Flour Mills. Their children are:

Joseph Warren, b. Feb. 5, 1899.

Garvin, b. Nov. 23, 1900.

James Addison, b. April 7, 1902.

FANNIE S. was born one and a quarter miles south-east of Winchester. She was educated at Fairfax Hall and the Dunbar Female Institute. She married May 28, 1875, Brice W. Catlett, of Morgan county, W. Va. In 1874 Brice W. Catlett was elected Senator, representing the 13th Senatorial W. Va. District; comprising the counties Berkely, Jefferson and Morgan. In March, 1898, the family moved to Berry's Ferry, Clarke co., Va., where they have since resided upon a farm. Through the influence of Brice W. Catlett two large steel bridges have been constructed over the Shenandoah river in Clarke county. Their children are:

Gray, b. July 7, 1876; d. March 19, 1877.

William Brice, b. Jan. 27, 1878.

Charles Victor, b. Dec. 12, 1879.
Oliver Warren, b. July 19, 1884.
Lucas Wilson, b. March 23, 1888.
James Garland Hurst, b. Feb. 22, 1888.

The brother of John of Winchester and
James of Loudon county:

GIDEON BOWLES, who, as stated in "Missouri Pioneer Families," was a member of the St. James Colony that settled in Goochland county, Va. He was accompanied by his wife. Their son Anderson married Jane Thomas and settled in Cumberland county, Va. Their children were Caleb, Sarah, James, Gideon, Ann, Anderson, Virginia, Elizabeth, Augusta and David. Ann and Gideon died in Virginia. The rest of the family came with their parents to Madison county, Ky., in 1806. In 1811 they settled in St. Louis county, Mo., where Mr. Bowles died the following year. His widow lived until 1834. Caleb was judge of the County Court of St. Louis county for several terms. He was married twice, finally settling in Saline county, where he died. Sarah married Stephen Maddox of Virginia, who settled in St. Louis county, by whom she had fifteen children. James was a ranger in Captain Musick's Company and was killed by Indians in 1814 at Cap-au-Gris, when 20 years old. Anderson settled in Mississippi and died there. Virginia married Richard Ripley of St. Louis county. Elizabeth married Richard Sapington and lived in Illinois, a widow, in 1875. Augusta married Jacilla Wells, and died in Texas. David married first Julia Mackay,

daughter of Captain James Mackay of St. Louis, by whom he had James A., Jane, Jesse, Nathan Z., Mary E., George R., John B., Julia V., Gustave, Jefferson R. and David J. Mr. Bowles settled in Montgomery county at an early date and still resides there (1875). He is by trade a tanner, but has been a farmer the greater part of his life and has prospered in more than an ordinary degree. After the death of his first wife he married, in his old age, the widow Giles, of Lincoln county. His neighbors told with much merriment that upon arriving home with his new wife he danced about the room with an exuberance of joy, and waving his hat about his head he accidentally struck the lamp, dashing it to pieces upon the floor. In a moment the house was on fire and it was only by the most prompt and energetic exertions it was saved from destruction. He was a great hunter in his earlier years, and during one winter he killed 120 deer, 3 elk and 400 raccoons, besides gathering 350 gallons of wild honey. The same year he killed the famous buck which hunters called "General Burdine" and which had 33 prongs on its horns. During the Civil War he was bold and fearless in the expression of Southern sentiments, and on that account suffered severely from the depredations of the militia.



JUDGE PINCKNEY DOWNEY BOWLES,
son of Isaac and Emily Holloway Bowles, was born in Edgefield, S.C., July 17, 1835; educated academic and law departments of University of Virginia; studied in office of Judge Samuel M. Gowan at Asheville C. H., S. C. Married Feb. 28, 1863, Alice Irene Steane.

Located in Sparta C. H., Conecuh county, Ala., April 15, 1859. Elected Lieutenant Conecuh Guard, Ala. Vol. Corps, July 4, 1860; Captain April 1, 1861; re-elected Captain at Yorktown, Va., May 1, 1862; promoted Major Aug. 22, 1862; Lieut.-Col. Sept. 30, 1862; Col. Oct. 3, 1862; Brig.-Gen. April 2, 1865. Opened law offices in Evergreen, Ala., in 1887. Probate Judge July 1, 1887, to Nov. 3, 1898.

MRS. CLEMENTINE BOWLES

who was born in Virginia, and raised six miles from Richmond on the James, was the wife of William David Bowles of Kentucky, whose father was from Maryland. During the Civil War she was so enthusiastic in her Southern sentiments and so feared that she was ordered across the Union lines. Mrs. Bowles is of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry. She is a charter member of Mary Fuller Percival Chapter of the D. A. R.; charter member of the Memorial Association and U. D. C. of Arkansas; now serving her fourth term as Registrar of the U. D. C. of Arkansas, where she now resides.

JAMES R. BOWLES,

of Virginia, who moved to Philadelphia and died there, was descended from one of three brothers who came from England and settled in King William county, Va. Two of these brothers returned to England. The one who remained may have been David Bowles, elder of Dover Baptist Church in 1783. The father of James R. Bowles was a shipbuilder. James R. married (1) Miss Mary Sheppard; (2) Miss Bridgeland. Among his children are Richard, of Petersburg, Va.; William,

of Philadelphia; Mattie S., of Philadelphia; F. T. Bowles. The destruction of the Bowles records in the fire of 1885 at King William C. H., Va., prevents an historical record of this branch of the Bowles family, but old deeds and traditions prove this branch to have possessed wealth and position in King William county during the early nineteenth century.

MATTIE S., who married Mr. Stevenson, has five living children, viz., Lieut. E. S. Stevenson, Wm. G. Stevenson, James Haslet Stevenson, Jr., Sarah Winifred Stevenson, Martha E. Stevenson.

C. L. BOWLES

of Louisville, Ky., a veteran of the Union Army, is the youngest of nine sons, of whom three are alive, two of whom are in the tobacco business. The grandfather of C. L. Bowles was a Scotchman, and his father born in Virginia. His wife is of French-German descent; her father was from Baltimore, and her grandfather, who owned schooners on the Chesapeake, was drowned by the sinking of one in a storm. Mr. Bowles is a prominent restaurant keeper of Louisville.

DETACHED NOTES.

Thomas B. Bowles carried on spinning mills in 1816 at Jones Creek, in Powhatan and Chesterfield counties, Va. Thomas B. Bowles married Rebecca Flournoy, July 12. 1815, by Rev. John Woelbridge. (William and Mary Quarterly, Vols. 1, 2).

Samuel Bowles married Emily Worthington Jan. 19, 1769. He was Ensign in Seventh Company District Militia; appointed to assist in drilling the militia

of the Western District in 1762. (Worthington Annals).

Thomas Bowles of Isle of Wight county, Va., bought from Edward Davis of Nansemond county, thirty acres of land in Isle of Wight county for \$200.00, Oct. 6, 1807. Thomas made his will Sept. 25, 1815, and names children Elisha, Elizabeth and Nancy. (Isle of Wight Records)

Thomas Bowles, son of Benjamin; Coke Bowles, Irving W. Bowles, Elisha Bowles, and Smith Blakey of Boles are recorded as paying taxes on land in Henrico county, Va., from 1799 to 1805.

Joseph F. Bowles married Sarah Henley Oct. 22, 1827. Recorded in Henrico county, Va.

Elisha Bowles married Elizabeth Harris, Oct. 11, 1815.

Corbin Bowles married Rhoda C. Hooper, daughter of Daniel Hooper, March 11, 1817.

Edmund Bowles and Polly Mosby, Dec. 26, 1820.

Jeffrey Bowles of Hanover and Sally, daughter of William Morris and sister of Robert Morris, Jan. 31, 1788.

William Bowles and Eliza, daughter of Christopher Butler, Sept. 25, 1821. Henrico Records.

Will of Mary Bowles of Hanover co., Va. Dated July 8, 1795; proved Dec. 8, 1807. Gives youngest son Augustine real and personal estate. Thonias and Millie Bowles witnesses. Henrico D. B. 3, p. 358.

Virginia Military Certificate Book 1, p. 536, has copy of warrant for 200 acres of land issued to Thomas

P. Bowles, sergeant in the State Line who served three years Pensioned in 1831; \$120.00 annually. From Hanover county, in Colonel Marshall's Regiment.

Military Certificate Book 3, p. 95, has copy of land warrant to Dawson Cooke, assignee, and Betsy Bowles, only child and heir of Peter Bowles, deceased, private who served three years in 2d Va. Continental Line. Warrant for 100 acres. Signed J. W. Pleasants.

Va. Grant Book 30, p. 529, has grant to George Bowles of 90 acres in Bedford county, on the north branches of Staunton river, dated May 21, 1794, and signed Henry Lee, Governor.

York Records, Orders 6, pp. 632 to 637, copy of Sheriff's payments to Joseph and Clara Bowles, orphans of John Bowles, a soldier who was killed in the Continental service, pension for years 1791 to 1797. Clara Bowles, daughter of Joseph Bowles, who died in the service of the United States, and Rebecca Washer, mother of Joseph Bowles, are mentioned in these orders.

Charles Bowles enlisted for 3 years Feb. 2, 1778. James Bowles enlisted for 3 years July 14, 1777. Rev. War Statement of Hanover County, Va.

Matthew Bowles received pension of \$109.98 for Revolutionary service in Virginia Militia, when he was 71 years of age. Pension Report of 1835, p. 97.

Benjamin Bowles, North Carolina Continental Line, received pension of \$131.20 on July 4, 1826. Rev. War Statement of Montgomery, N. C.

George Bowles, of Broome, N. Y., pensioned May 20, 1818, when 70 years old.

John Bowles of Rhode Island Line, pensioned June

30, 1818, age 69. Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Statement.

Walter Bowles, of N. Y. State Line, granted pension Mar. 4, 1831, age 69. Statement of Orange, N. Y.

Daniel Bowles, Revolutionary soldier. Statement of New Castle, Delaware.

Ernest B. Bowles, 1st Lieut. First Tenn. Infantry.

Thomas Q. Bowles, Captain Third Ohio Infantry. Heitman, Vol. 2, p. 193.

The names and records of soldiers of the Bowles name are in the archives and repositories of many States and in many County Courthouses. The expense of gathering this data has, however, prevented its presentation in this volume.

In Louisa County, Va., C. H. are the wills of Caroline G. A. K., Susan D., and Richard C. Bowles.

In Cumberland, Va., there is the will of John Bowles.

Colonel Bowles commanded Indiana troops in the Mexican War.

Captain Bowles killed Captain Croghan in a duel in Kentucky in 1822.

Robert B. Bowles, Comptroller of the Currency, b. 1856; d. 1902.

Colonel John Bowles, U. S. A., married the daughter of Buffalo Bill Cody, and lived in Sheridan, Wyo., until his death about 1902.

Rev. Benjamin Franklin Bowles, a distinguished Universalist, born at Portsmouth, N. H., Mar. 4, 1824; died Jan. 9, 1892. His third wife, who was Ada C. Burpee, survived him. By his second and third wife he had six children.

Charles S. P. Bowles, Delegate to England of U. S. Sanitary Commission, 1864.

The Bowles Live Stock Company, with main office in Chicago, and branches in many Western cities, is one of largest cattle buyers in the United States.



REFERENCES.

- 1 School Mag. Chronicle, N. Y., 1862., p. 43.
- 2 Lower's Roll of Battle Abbey.
- 3 Gourley's Tales of the Border, Edinburgh, 1771.
- 4 Boleden Book, p. 1.
- 5 Surtees, Vol. 1, p. 798.
- 6, 7, 8, 9 Bowles Roll of England.
- 10 Marlow's Hist. p. 162.
- 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 Bowles Roll.
- 16 Visitation of Kent, 1663--8
- 17 Genealogical Roll of Geo. Bowles, Glasgow 1864.
- 18 Cal. State Papers, Col. Series 1574-1660.
- 19 Pass. List of "Hopewell."
- 20 John R. Bolles Gen., 1865.
- 21, 22 Savage's Dict., Hinman's Con. Sett., Samuel Bowles' Notes.
- 23 Hist. Pioneer Fam. of Mo., Bryan and Rose.
- 24 Warwick Records. Hist. of Susan Bowles.
- 25 Warwick Records. Susan Bowles Hist.
- 26 Va. Land Office, Pat. Book 1.
- 27 Va. Land Office, Pat. Book 1.
- 28 Campbell's Va. Hist. List of Members.
- 29 Susan Bowles Hist.
- 30 Va. Land Office, Pat. Book 3.
- 31 Va. Land Office, Book 5.
- 32, 33, 34 Warwick Records in Susan Bowles Hist.
- 35 Mili. Certificate Book, No. 1, p. 536.
- 36 Dr. James Bowles.
- 37 York County Va. Records; Deeds, Orders, Bk 7.
- 38 Records James City Va. Bk. 1.
- 39 New Kent Records in Susan Bowles Hist.
- 40 John Ryder's Hanover Va. Pedigree.

41 "Contemporary Biography," London, 1801.
42 Mary Bowles Buerger and others.
43 "Public Characters and Contemporary Biography," "Authentic Memoirs of Gen. Wm. Augustus Bowles," "Remarkable Career of a Great Adventurer" (Madrid 1809); Pickett's "Hist. of Alabama," "Tales of Outposts" London, 1839; Archives of Georgia, 1819.
44 Pioneer Families of Mo., by Bryan and Rose.
45 John Bowles Biblical Record.
46 Va. Patent Book, pp. 25, 500.
47 Susan Bowles Hist.
48 Lucy Ann Bowles Hoye.
49 Va. Land Office, Grant Book.
50 Betty Lewis Bowles.
51 Va. Land Office, Books 34, 35.
52 Va. Land Office Warrants 34 and 16.
53 Land Office Pat. 40. Henrico D. B. 7.
54 Va. Mil. Certificate Book 1.
55 Grant Book 51, p 490.
56 Henrico co. D B p 334; 4, p 513.
57 Va. Land Office.
58 Henrico co. D B p 708.
59 Grant Book 9, p 107.
60 Grant Book 11, p 84. S. Bowles Hist.
61 Land Warrant No. 783.
62 War. 1111 and Certificate in Va. Land Office.
63 Hen. co. D B 6, p 276.
64 Hen. co., D B 472 and 143.
65 Hen. D B 7, p 14.
66 Hist. Register of Va., p. 373. Hen. D B pp 8,
417.
67 Hist. Register of Va., p 261--2. S. Bowles Hist.

Rich. Rec. D D 109 and 985. Pat. Book 35,
p 253.

The greater number of facts are taken from family record, and it seems needless to indicate the origin. The compiler however will be glad to indicate the source upon request.

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